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THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, of N. C., ... a letter to the Public, in reply ... letter of the Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express, who had ... that the Southern Whigs would ... for Gen. Scott—mentioning particularly Messrs. Williams and Gentry, of ... Mr. Stanly, and Mr. Mangum, who, ... personal friend of Gen. Scott, ... of voting for him, would not ... his strokes off all abolition in... which are endeavoring to use him ... great Whig, (he said,) to one ... Southern slave Whig States, such ... Tennessee, Kentucky, and North ... be named as an exception."

... Mr. Stanly says,—

... never concealed my opinions ... my friends upon public mat... often said, what I now re... Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably ... choice of the people of North Caro... I believe they would support ... elected, with as much enthusiasm ... they ever supported Mr. Clay. ... whole course as President ... the approbation of patriots ... parties in the South, and his ... the Compromise measures, his ... opinion expressed in his messages ... them as a "final settlement" of ... embraced in them, his ... firmly adhered to to sustain ... the laws against treasonable ... overthrow them, have made a ... upon the minds of the South... They want no better Presi... satisfied with him.

... unquestionably true that Gen... been most unjustly repre... ... anniversary of Mr. Fillmore's ... and an opponent of ... bills." It is, I believe, ... can receive the vote ... who is not known to be ... sustaining the Compromise ... settlement." There is pro... in the State that holds a ... Our greatest leader, ... himself, if, in answer to the ... he could be restored to ... his pristine vigor, with all the en... only could excite, could ... the electoral vote of North ... he were a candidate, and op... Compromise bills.

... to myself to say that I ... and I will not now say, ... and won't go for Scott." ... I have always said I ... was earnest, ardent, and zeal... the Compromise measures ... in the United States. *I ... knowledge, that he was ... passage through Congress.*

I heard him reprove ... who were opposed to them, ... passed Congress, in such ... that I thought would offend ... who is a southern man by ... knows he poured out ... northern frontier, under ... the sun, receiving wounds ... which he yet bears, whilst ... England's haughty power ... 1812. The world knows ... believed, with northern ... western and western soldiers, ... marched from Vera ... I know he is a true re... was always been; and I have ... man would not prove ... country's best interest in ... both in war.

... at this time, there is ... Congress, from any section or ... Whig, Democrat or Freesoil, ... how General Scott is in fa... the Compromise acts ... Mr. Cabell, of Florida, de... House of Representatives, ... 1852, he says:

"Scott individually is entitled ... of all Compromise men. I ... during the last Congress, ... entertained on these ques... acting Secretary of War, ... the death of General Taylor, ... to the formation of Mr. ... he exerted his person... the utmost to effect the pas... compromise measures." Two ... passed by, and this declara... contradicted, and will ... Mr. Cabell at the same time, ... was "almost if not entirely too ... gallant soldier to do himself ... vindicate himself from the false ... which the acts of designing ... imagined him;" by which I sup... means what the writer of the let... I am replying speaks of as ... the atmosphere that is ... him."

Mr. Cabell's speech to show ... General Scott's opinions were well ... never were concealed; and that ... at the time the speech was ... Mr. Cabell I thought he was ... saying it was necessary that General Scott should "spread his opinions on the record," and after he, Mr. C., had declared that he was "entitled to the support of all Compromise men." I remarked to several gentlemen that I thought Mr. Cabell was mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the probability of Gen. Scott's receiving electoral votes of Southern States; that Mr. Cabell's character was so favorably known to my constituents, I thought they could trust General Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the support of all Compromise men;" and that I thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of General Scott's opinions; and I flattered myself I would be believed.

"The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence, in all the relations of life—of tried patriotism and unsuspected integrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just before an election—letters that would require "personal explanations" every ten days to enable the country to understand them.

"It is an old trick, by which I do not intend to be alarmed, to excite prejudice against one who may be nominated by the Whigs, to charge him with want of fidelity to southern interests. Mr. Clay, General Harrison, General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott, have all been denounced as Abolitionists when their names have been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency. So it will be, no matter who is nominated.

"No candidate for the Presidency is to be blamed because unworthy men may try to get into power by supporting him, unless he solicits their support, or tries to conciliate them. The Abolitionists—Cleveland, Preston King, and Rantoul—voted for Mr. Speaker Boyd. Could any thing be more unjust than to say Mr. Boyd was not worthy the confidence of southern men because of their support?" * * * *

Very respectfully yours,
E. W. STANLY.

To the letter of Mr. Stanly the correspondent of the Express rejoins as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 7.

In a comment upon a letter of mine, the Hon. Mr. Stanly of N. C., the purport of which I do not exactly comprehend, seemingly would correct some erroneous positions in which he appears to think I put him in my letter to you of the 2d inst. As, however, I perceive you will publish his letter, as requested, it is only necessary for me to state that in my letter of the 2d, I tried to convey these facts, which if they are not facts, I ask to be corrected.

1. No Whig South supports, or can support General Scott but upon the express, explicit understanding that Gen. Scott is in favor of the finality of all the Compromise Bills.

Mr. Stanly affirms this,—and affirms Gen. Scott is in favor of this "finality" upon the ground that he helped to carry them by reasoning with certain members of Congress, &c., exerting his personal influence, &c. &c.

Now this is, I perceive, true in part—and yet it is not true in the main. Gen. Scott, no doubt, as Mr. Cabell says, was in favor of the four acts distinctly known as the Compromise Bills, viz:

1. Admission of California.
2. Organization of New Mexico.
3. Ten Million Texas Bill.
4. Organization of Utah.

But, there is no proof that he aided in the passage of, or acquiesced in the passage of, the two repealable Bills,

1. The Abolition of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.
2. The Fugitive Slave Bills.

In the passage of these Bills, the one the offset of the other, he had no hand,—and there is no proof,—that he would exert the power of his Administration, if elected, to maintain them as a part of the Compromise Measures. On the contrary, we hear from Gov. Seward and his abolition friends all the while,—that he would not. I have no reason to believe them,—but what I said, or meant to be understood as saying, was that Messrs. Mangum, Stanly, Gentry, Williams, Cabell, and others demanded, that the Whig Convention should either give some assurances that they would maintain these six measures of the compromise, or that General Scott himself should do so, if nominated. I think I am not wrong in this position. This is the ground of "Kit Williams." If I misapprehend Mr. Stanly I hope he will say so.

The struggle is, I meant to be understood as saying in my letter the other day, to nominate Gen. Scott, and under the cover of his nomination without any principles connected with it, to re-open the whole slavery excitement, especially the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law. I am perfectly aware that Gen. Scott is no party to this struggle in this form. I have confidence in him,—but man, even a President, is the creature of circumstances, and Gen. Scott, if elected, must make a Cabinet of the men that make him President, for the Cabinet do the work, make the great mass of the political appointments. A Cabinet that would throw out of power, and persecute and proscribe every friend of Mr. Fillmore, because they, his friends, were national and conservative, might just as well have Mr. Seward as any other man for President. History, fresh, just written history, shows us that a Southern slave-holding Whig President had such a Cabinet,—that not a Northern Whig could get office, until he first became hostile to his Southern Whig countrymen, or was understood to acquiesce in that hostility. A Cabinet acting upon such a principle, no matter who becomes a President, is a national calamity. It is not Gen. Scott that is feared, therefore, even by such Southern Whigs as Mr. Cabell and Mr. Williams,—but it is the obligations he must be under, the political debts he must incur and discharge, the air and atmosphere he must breathe, if elected without any declaration of principles by himself or by the Whig Convention.

Having referred to these facts and these feelings, I wrote you in my letter of the 2d, that no Southern Whig would go into a National Convention and vote for him as his choice there,—I did not say not at home, afterwards, if there he was nominated,—but would not select him there as the Whig Standard Bearer. Am I not right? Mr. Stanly confirms this:

"I now repeat," says Mr. Stanly, "that Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably the first choice of the people of North Carolina; that I believe they would support him, if nominated, *with as much enthusiasm as they ever supported Mr. Clay.*"

All the Southern States, in one solid column will come into Convention with this preference, this first choice,—and this, as I said, in my letter of the 2d, will settle the question. The North will divide,—and the South will present a united front. Scott, I repeat then again, cannot be nominated in his present position. All our past political history presenting such a record, demonstrates that my prediction must be right. The issue is not,—whether the whigs of North Carolina will support Gen. Scott, if nominated,—but the issue I made was, that North Carolina in Convention would not go for him, and Mr. Stanly among them, if he was there,—in his (Scott's) present position. Am I not right, I would pause for a reply, if I did not hear an "aye" straight-out and clear in Mr. Stanly's own letter.

I do not wish to be understood as taking any ground against Gen. Scott, or his nomination. As your correspondent here, it is my duty to present your readers with facts, and to draw fair inferences. It has been clear to my mind for some time, that Gen. Scott stands in a position now, in which if his nomination be made it must be a mere sectional nomination. Such a one is very dangerous both to the country and to the party. We, Northern Whigs, it may be, can elect him on such a nomination, and certainly can, if the Van Buren men in New York, and the Democratic Free Soilers of Ohio and Pennsylvania will help us. Will they?—that is the question. You can judge better than I. If they will the whole North can be carried for him,—but if they will not, the Whig Northern Party will only be another Van Buren Buffalo Party, and will carry about as many votes in the Electoral Colleges as Van Buren did,—with perhaps Vermont added on,—no more. Nevertheless Gen. Scott can be made a most formidable candidate for the Presidency. The elements of popularity are vast in him. But no popularity, no military glory, no historic renown can stand the tainted air of Abolitionism. The proud oak perishes even in *miasma*. To elect Gen. Scott is possible, probable even,—but to elect him, with the obligation of making a Cabinet of the men, who are using his military reputation to degrade a Webster, a Clay, a Fillmore, and to reverse their principles of Government is utterly impossible.

AN EYE ON THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, April 12.

Gen. Scott and the Compromise.—The Republic of this morning contains a letter from the Hon. Edward Stanly, in reply to the Washington Correspondent of the New York Express. He denies the statement that Gen. Scott was only in favor of the four first Compromise measures, and asserts that he supports them all.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The "Presbytery of Fayetteville" held its Spring Session at China Grove Church, on Lower Little River in this county, on Thursday the 8th inst. The body was organized by electing the Rev. William H. Hogshead Moderator, and the Rev. Neill McDonald Clerk. The difficulties connected with the "Cumberland Academy" were all harmoniously settled, and Presbytery will restrainster that institution to the original proprietors, under whose management, it is believed, the Academy will flourish. The Academy is situated at Summerville, in this county, and Simeon Colton, D. D. is still its Principal. The Commissioners appointed to the General Assembly, which meets in Charleston on the 20th May, are the Rev. Adam Gilchrist and the Rev. Hugh A. Monroe.—The Lay Delegates are Dr. Neill Graham and Patrick Murphy. Alternates: The Rev. F. K. Nash and Rev. Hector McLean, Dr. John Malloy and Gen. James Owen. The attendance on Presbytery was unusually large, and all the varied and interesting business which came before it was disposed of in a manner highly creditable to that body, and much to the gratification of all concerned.

The usual religious services were performed, in addition to which the new Church at China Grove was dedicated. It is a comfortable and commodious building, finished in a style that reflects great credit upon the people at whose cost the edifice was reared.

This Church is situated on the Northern bank of Lower Little River, about midway between Murchison's Factory and Elliotsville, in the midst of as truly hospitable a people "as the sun shines upon," as can be attested by all the visiters at the late Presbytery.

The session closed on Monday the 12th inst., to meet at Carthage on the 14th day of October next.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.—The Goldsborough Patriot, a Locofoco paper, in an article abusive of Mr. Corwin, speaks thus of the President and two members of the Cabinet:

"We are not disposed to compliment either Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Conrad, or Mr. Graham, but we are in spirit disposed to do simple justice, and cheerfully concede to them, honor, honesty, talents and patriotism, of the very highest order."

And again, it says:

"They would like to approach every object directly in front, and however erroneous may be their judgment, or impolitic their measures, they will propose them and defend them openly and fairly with the legitimate weapons of political warfare."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1852.

☞ *The Whig State Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor, will meet in Raleigh on the 26th day of the present month (April.)*

THE WHIG CAUCUS.—The following letter embodies the substance of many others, giving accounts of the doings of the Congressional Caucus:—

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

"WASHINGTON, April 11.

"The proceedings of the Whig Caucus held in the Senate Chamber, as they leak out, create a profound sensation. The Southern members, in the main, express themselves with indignation against the repudiation made by the Whig Northern members of their action in the Whig Congressional Caucus at the opening of the session. Humphrey Marshall, of Ky., will, no doubt, re-offer that Resolution, when the Caucus again re-assembles,—and if it is shoved out of Caucus by the Northern members, as it is threatened to be, a secession will take place. Not all of the Southern members will now concur in this secession,—but it is known and felt, that not one of them can live under it, or without going with it, after it takes place.

"Among the speakers at the Whig Caucus, the other night, who declared explicitly that Northern agitation against their firesides and safety must stop,—or they must part with Northern Whigs,—were such Southern Whigs as Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, of Tenn., who it is said, made a most affecting speech; and Hon. Mr. Outlaw, of N. C., one of the ablest, clearest-headed men in that delegation; and Hon. Mr. Walsh, of Baltimore, who spoke with deep feeling of the Christiana outrage."

In addition to this, it is stated that Mr. Mangum, as Chairman of the meeting, declared that he would not at any meeting, entertain any proposition except in reference to the object of the meeting, which was to fix a time and place for holding the National Convention. It is understood, therefore, that at the meeting on Tuesday evening next, Mr. Mangum will rule Mr. Marshall's resolution out of order, "and that he will be sustained by a majority, including several Southern members."—The minority will probably withdraw.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"It is understood that Mr. Mangum is now in favor of the nomination of Gen'l Scott. About a year ago, he wrote a letter very strongly in favor of Mr. Webster's nomination. The supposed availability of Gen. Scott in the North, is the sole reason, no doubt, of his change of views."

We feel it but due to the Whig party of North Carolina, to say, that, so far as we know their sentiments, they will sustain the course of Mr. Outlaw, and not that of Mr. Mangum, either in his favoring the nomination of Gen. Scott, or in his opposing the resolution of Mr. Marshall. The Whigs of North Carolina are *unanimous* for Mr. Fillmore, and are determined to have no non-committal candidate, supported by Seward and his gang, especially at the expense of one who has served his country, and his whole country, so ably, so faithfully, and so disinterestedly, as Mr. Fillmore has. The Southern Whigs would require no pledge, or platform, from Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Webster, for both have given the world more than mere words in assurance of their faithfulness. But the candidate of the Sewards cannot expect such confidence. We forbear to say more. We could not say less.

BROKERAGE.—We are sorry to see that some of our contemporaries are complaining of the periodical visits of a Northern Broker, who buys up North Carolina bank notes in the Northern cities, and brings them home for redemption by the banks. This is a perfectly legitimate business, of which no human being has any right or reason to complain. How else, indeed, could our bank notes enjoy any just credit abroad? How else could those into whose hands they fall at the North, realize anything for them, except by their being brought home for redemption?

The only proper ground of complaint is, that our people are buying at the North, more than they are selling, and are thus obliged to take these bank notes there to pay debts which cannot be paid in any other way. The balance of trade is against our State; consequently Exchange cannot be had, and the bank notes are taken on to pay debts and buy more goods. Of course they come back, and the banks redeem them by paying specie, as they are prepared to do, and expect to do.

A little pinching in the money market results from this state of things, but that will probably cure itself. The banks are not able to discount as freely as usual, because their notes are so speedily returned upon them for redemption in specie. If there were plenty of Exchange, produced by our selling more than we buy, the operations of the broker would in part be suspended, and to pay him for what notes he could collect would cause no inconvenience to any one.

The Maine Liquor Law has been rejected in the Legislature of New York by a large majority.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A very wide notoriety has been given to the difficulties and suits originating in Lexington, N. C. between Gen. Leach and Wm. R. Wiggins, and H. R. Dusenbury, Esq. One of the suits was removed from Davidson county to Forsyth county, and of its result we have the following interesting account from the last Salem People's Press:—

"The slander case of Cornelia L. Dusenbury, by her next friend E. H. Norcum, against William R. Wiggins, excited more interest than any other case on docket. John A. Gilmer, G. C. Mendenhall, Ralph Gorrell and A. G. Foster, Esqrs., for the Plaintiff, and Hugh Waddell, Burton Craige, Thomas J. Wilson and Charles E. Shober, Esqrs., for the Defendant.

"This suit was called on Wednesday morning. The Plaintiff's counsel called the witnesses, and declared themselves ready to proceed. The Defendant's counsel, on being addressed by the Court arose, read in open Court a written explanation, fully exonerating the Plaintiff from all imputation, and asked leave to have the same spread on the minutes of the Court for the Plaintiff's vindication, which was allowed. The Defendant then withdrew all his pleas, called for the writ and confessed judgment for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount claimed in the writ and declaration. This being done, the father of the Plaintiff, Henry R. Dusenbury, being deeply affected, retired from the Court with his counsel and his friends, to consult, as we suppose, as to what under the circumstances, was the course of honor and propriety for the Plaintiff. The counsel returned into Court, and stated that the Plaintiff had instructed him to say that she had not sued for money, and that she would have none of the judgment, and with the leave of the Court caused the same to be noted on the docket.

"Judge Caldwell made some appropriate remarks tending to show that he conceived the character of the Plaintiff fully vindicated, favorable to the propriety of the course of the Defendant, and complimentary to the Plaintiff in that she declined to receive the recovery."

To those who have not heard the particulars of this remarkable case, we may state, that it is understood Mr. Wiggins charged the cruel slander for which he was sued as having originated with Gen. Leach. Between these two, formerly intimate friends, a feud arose which led to a rencontre, thus recorded in the Press:

A fight took place in the peaceable streets of Winston, on Wednesday, between Gen. Leach and W. R. Wiggins, Esq., both from Lexington, in which pistols were used,—the latter receiving a flesh wound from a ball, which fortunately is not of a dangerous nature.

We have heard various accounts of the affair, but the above are the facts, without going into particulars, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. It is generally known that the parties had been at variance for some time. Mr. Wiggins is doing well.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—We are indebted to the Publisher, C. M. Saxton, N. Y., for a copy of Allen's Rural Architecture; being a complete description of Farm Houses, Cottages and Out-Buildings,—*as they ought to be constructed*,—with reference to convenience and taste. Any one who travels through one of the Southern States cannot fail to be pleasantly impressed when he comes in sight of a neat dwelling, painted, and kept in repair, with good shade trees, and here and there a flower. He is reminded of the thrift which makes such a sight common in all Yankee land. The object of this book is to show how all this, and much more, may be done at the least expense. It is an interesting work to any farmer, especially those about to build either dwellings or out-houses.

From the same publisher we have a Practical Treatise on the Culture of the Rose and the Dahlia.

And, Richardson on the Hog. This is, we doubt not, a useful book, though not exactly in our line. Turning over its leaves our eyes rested on the following:—"A hog *washed weekly with soap and a brush* will be found to thrive, and put up flesh in a ratio of at least five to three, in comparison to a pig not so treated." Now our Southern farmers may be inclined to smile at such an idea as scouring a hog with soap and a brush. But it is by the practice of such things that Northern farmers get rich so much more rapidly than those who have here superior advantages of soil and climate. We once had the curiosity to look into a Piggery in Massachusetts. It was a large frame house, in which every hog had his own separate plank floored room, with trough, &c. &c.

From Messrs. Lindsey & Blakiston, Philadelphia, we have received Willement's Catechism of Familiar Things, a useful little book to satisfy the curiosity of young and old children.

Also, Philadelphia as it is in 1852—descriptive of the city, and with hundreds of advertisements of its business men.

And, My Little Geography, by Mrs. Tuthill.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The Locofoco Delegates to the National Convention met at Albany last week, for the purpose of electing Delegates from the State at large. The Free Soil wing of the party had elected the majority; and both of the State Delegates were chosen from that party.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday last, Mr. Badger presented three memorials from citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, stating that the commerce of that city is greatly depressed on account of the difficulties of the navigation of Cape Fear river. They state that Frying Pan Shoals are without any sea marks to indicate their location and to warn mariners of their danger. They ask that a light ship may be placed thereon, and that the condition of the lighthouse at New Inlet Bar may be improved, and that the location of the lighthouse at Baldhead Point may be changed, and that buoys may be placed on the shoals in the waters connected with the harbors of Wilmington.

Mr. B. said there were peculiar and strong reasons why early action should be had on this subject; and in commending them to the care of the Committee on Commerce, he felt assured they would receive the earliest care and consideration of the same.

Mr. Borland, from the Committee on Printing, reported the new arrangement, made or about to be made for the public printing—that is, giving the Senate printing to the Republic, and the House printing to the Union newspaper. Mr. Borland said he could not be instrumental to such proceedings, and asked to be excused from serving on the committee, which was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Rusk in his place.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the same subject of the public printing created some excitement, and attempts were made, unsuccessfully, to introduce resolutions in relation to it.

An attempt by Mr. Orr of S. C. to introduce a resolution remitting all duties upon rail road iron imported, was rejected 97 to 55.

DAILY MAIL.—We are glad to learn that the mail is to be carried daily from Raleigh west to Hillsborough, Greensborough, Salem, Salisbury, and Charlotte, in 4 horse coaches.

It is now carried daily from Raleigh to Newbern, via Smithfield and Goldsborough.

FINE BEEVES.—A drove of 17 Beeves from Surry county, brought to market by L. W. Bryan, of that county, has attracted attention here. They are butchered for the owner by Mr. Mims, and produce him about 8 cents net, a price unprecedented in this market, where living has generally been cheap, but this year every thing eatable, (except Flour,) is enormously dear. This beef would do no discredit to the Philadelphia market.

MAD DOGS.—Several dogs have been shot in and about this place within the last few days, under the belief that they had the hydrophobia. We urge our readers to be on their guard, not only in respect to their own dogs, but all others.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The Literary Board have advertised the Spring Distribution of the Common School Fund. The counties in our neighborhood will receive as follows:

Anson,	$860 48
Bladen,	641 92
Brunswick,	476 08
Cabarrus,	693 92
Chatham,	1284 40
Columbus,	424 64
Cumberland,	1417 84
Davidson,	1129 84
Duplin,	888 88
Montgomery,	493 04
Moore,	684 16
New Hanover,	1138 88
Randolph,	1214 08
Richmond,	634 88
Robeson,	886 40
Sampson,	984 88
Stanly,	507 84
Wake,	1689 84
Wayne,	918 24

Kossuth was in Wilmington on Sunday last; his arrival, says the Journal, was unexpected and no preparation had been made for a reception.

His stay in the Southern cities has been short. Leaving Montgomery (Ala.) on Wednesday morning, and passing through Augusta, (Geo.) he arrived on Friday at Charleston, where he remained till Saturday evening, and then departed for Wilmington, (N. C.) Neither at Augusta nor Charleston was there any public reception or demonstration of any kind.

A GOOD THING FROM AMOS KENDALL.—It has not been often that we have heard any thing good of Amos. But an anecdote is related of him that we think will pass.

Whilst he was Postmaster General, the people of one of the upper counties of this State petitioned for the establishment of a new Post Office, to be located between two localities called by the rather odorous names of "*Polecat*" and "*Stinking Quarter.*" The applicants being unable to agree among themselves as to the name of their new office, referred that point to Mr. Kendall. He promptly established the office, and called it "*Hartshorn.*"

GEORGIA UNION PARTY.—Meetings of this party at Augusta and at Warrenton, have resolved that it is inexpedient to appoint delegates to either of the proposed National Conventions, for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency.

STRANGE COMPANY.—In the vote in Congress, last week, on the resolution to sustain the Compromise measures, the following members stood side by side against it:

Northern Abolition.	Southern Secession.
King, of N. Y.	Aiken, of S. C.
Ives, of N. Y.	Wallace, of S. C.
Jenkins, of N. Y.	McQueen, of S. C.
Buell, of N. Y.	Orr, of S. C.
Dean, of N. Y.	Woodward of S. C.
Jones, of N. Y.	Ashe, of N. C.
Rantoul, of Mass.	Averett, of Va.
Durkee, of Wis.	Bailey, of Ga.
Eastman, of Wis.	Powell, of Va.
Edgarton, of Ohio.	Holladay, of Va.
Maloney, of Ill.	Stallion, of Va.
Campbell, of Ill.	Venable, of N. C.
Grow, of Pa., &c., &c.	Daniel, of N. C.
	Gilmer, of N. C.

Truly, "Politicians make strange bedfellows," when thus the Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, and North Carolina Democracy can embrace the Free Soilism of New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Ohio. It is not the natural affinities of principle which bring these men together, but their natural love of mischief.

KOSSUTH FEVER IN OHIO.—The Senate of Ohio, a few days since, passed a resolution *to loan the arms of the State to Kossuth* in his anticipated conflict for the liberty of Hungary!

The House rejected it.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The El Dorado arrived at New York on Monday with $800,000 in gold dust.

LESS THAN NO TIME.—On Friday last, despatches passed through the 3000 miles of wire between New York and New Orleans, *sixty minutes ahead of time.*

A HIT.—In the course of the political debate in the House of Representatives, Mr. Chandler of Penn. got the floor, and remarked, that "he intended to say nothing upon the subject of the Presidency—nothing upon "Young America" and "Old Fogyism." If he understood the speech of the gentleman from Tennessee, he proclaimed himself in favor of "Young America," and opposed to "Old Fogyism." He was sure the difference between their ages would excuse him for making an admonitory remark to the gentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. Polk,] that in all ages, times, and countries "Old Fogyism" had existed; and it had been that which had saved nations from the rashness and imprudence of the young. Now, he would cite an instance of "Young America" and "Old Fogyism."

The gentleman was, no doubt, well acquainted with history, and better versed in scriptural than in profane. He would remember that Absalom created a row in Israel, and incited the Young Israels to rebel against the "Old Fogy," his father David. Absalom went for a dissolution of the Union of Israel. Had he waited, he would have become king, but the result of the rebellion of Young Israel was that Absalom got hung by the hair in one of the trees of his father's forest and was there slain. [Laughter.]

From the Washington Cor. of the N. Y. Express.

There seems to be great news stirring here just now, the Presidential movements absorbing all others. The Union is trying to put Mr. Douglas upon the right track, who has been rather shoved off by a Wilmot Proviso demonstration he made at Springfield, Illinois, when Wilmot and his thunder stood higher in the Democratic Party than they do just now.

The "Democracy" pretty generally repudiate Commodore Stockton for his Trenton speech, and that may be said to have put him off the track. Gen. Butler was used up by his letter to Mr. Blair given to the world by Mr. Breckenridge. Thus the numerous candidates begin to be narrowed down.

Steam between Charleston and Liverpool.—The steamship South Carolina sails to-morrow for Liverpool with a cargo valued at about $80,000.

MARRIED,

At six o'clock, this morning, by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. WILLIAM H. CARVER, to Miss MARY W. GEE, only daughter of James R. Gee, Esq. of this place.

Near Stewartsville, Richmond county, on the 30th ult., by Alex'r J. McQueen, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL McARTHUR to Miss MARY McCOLL, daughter of Soloman McColl.

In Columbus county, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. W. Tucker, ALLEN INMAN, Esq., merchant of Whiteville, to Miss CALISTIA BALDWIN.

In Montgomery county, on the 8th inst., by Oliver Wiley, Esq., PILATE FRY, Esq. to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward McCallum, deceased.

Near Troy, on the 6th inst., Mr. WILLIAM H. McCHANICK to Miss JANE, daughter of Jacob Lassiter, merchant.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Neill McDonald, Mr. PAISLEY ALFORD, of Robeson, to Miss MARGARET McINNIS, elder daughter of Capt. Daniel McInnis, deceased.

On the 31st ultimo, at the residence of J. B. Williams, of Warren, by Rev. R. O. Burton, Mr. DAVID HINTON of Wake, to Miss MARY B. daughter of the late Jonas Carr, of Edgecombe.

In Wilmington, on Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mr. ARTHUR MORGAN, to Miss LOUISA LAMOTTE.

At New Orleans, March 24th, by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich, Mr. JAMES L. CASSIDEY, of Wilmington, to Mrs. CAROLINE E. LOTT, of New Orleans.

DIED,

Near Oxford, on the 3d inst., in the 22d year of her age, Miss ELIZA V. TAYLOR, daughter of John C. Taylor, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 14—Str Brothers, with boats D Lewis and Stevenston in tow, and way freight to Piney Bluff, Green's Landing, Blenham's Landing, Black Rock, John O Daniel's, John A Robeson's, White Hall, Thos C Smith's, Elizabethtown, David Lewis's, W S Melvin's, Durham's, Council's, Whitted's, Willis's Creek, including goods for Lumberton and Marion, S C, and through freight to Fayetteville.

PRINTING OF CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, the Report of the Committee on Printing, relative to the displacement of the Contractor, and the giving of the printing to the Editors of the Union and the Republic, being under consideration,—

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, said that he desired to correct an impression which seemed to have been formed in the minds of members, that he had been actuated in the course he had taken by some feeling of personal hostility to the parties indicted by the committee to execute the public printing. He desired to state for once and all that he distinctly disavowed any such feeling. His personal relations with all the gentlemen named in the report, so far as he knew them at all, were of a friendly character. He owed them no thanks for past favors and no grudge for past injuries.

It seemed to him that no other establishment was thought of in connexion with this printing but that of the "Union." To this he objected, though he did not object to the individuals; but objected to the action on the part of the Committee on Printing, which made the public interest secondary to the interests of the Union establishment. Why did they not contract with other parties who would agree to do this work speedily and cheaply?

He alluded to the selection of the Republic to do the printing of the Senate, and said that the committee had thus selected a Whig paper which had heaped more abuse on the Democratic members of the House than any other press from Maine to Louisiana. When gentlemen talked of free and fallen, he would inquire how this thing had been brought about? With an overwhelming Democratic majority in the House, and an equally overwhelming majority in the Senate, the committee had been unable to make one step toward the completion of the contract for printing, without bringing to their aid the Republic newspaper. Why was it that the Union and Republic had been selected? Why did they not take the Intelligencer? Why turn the editors of that Journal out, like Nebuchadnezzar, to feed on grass? Did they not feed the editors of that paper because they had not been particularly abusive on the Democratic party and the members of the House? He must confess that if he had to select between Donelson & Armstrong and the Intelligencer, or Donelson & Armstrong and the Republic, he would take the Intelligencer first.

When the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. GORMAN) yesterday alluded to the Southern Press, the gentleman evidently thought that he (Mr. B.) was laboring in the service of that paper; but he was greatly mistaken. That paper was well known to reflect the sentiments of a large number of South'n Democrats. Now, was it to be understood from the insinuations of the gentleman from Indiana that that portion of the Democracy who sympathized with the views of that journal were to be proscribed? If they were to be proscribed, where was the proscription to stop? Were Southern Democrats who sympathized with the sentiments uttered through the columns of the Southern Press to be proscribed before the election? If so, what was to be their position after the election? These were matters to be reflected upon, though he was free to say that his vote and position in the Presidential canvass were not to be controlled by the action upon this subject. If the action should indicate that Democratic gentlemen had defended what they believed to be the rights of the Southern States they were to be proscribed, they would probably feel it due to their dignity that they should proscribe, too, in their turn. The States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi contained one hundred thousand Southern Rights men. He was not authorized to foreshadow their future action, but he felt authorized to warn gentlemen in a friendly spirit to be cautious how they acted, for they might endanger the success of their Presidential candidate. He desired it to be understood that when proscription should commence for opinion's sake, there would be proscription on their side as well as the other side.

Mr. FLORENCE advocated the establishment of a Government printing office; and referred to the favorable expression of opinion on the part of the Printers' Union of Philadelphia for the adoption of such a measure.

He defended Mr. HEALTON against the charge that he had not fulfilled his contract, and said that the purpose was to break down the public printer, with the view of giving the work to Donelson & Armstrong. He was not willing that one Democrat should be broken down for the purpose of building up another.

Mr. ORR endorsed the sentiment of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN,) in reference to giving any of the printing to the Southern Press, which paper was said to be, and he supposed it was, the organ of a portion of the Democratic party of the House. He was opposed to giving a portion of the printing to this paper, because he believed that whenever a newspaper became unable to support itself at the seat of Government, or elsewhere, without treasury pap, without bounties, and without contracts, it ought to go by the board.

Mr. POLK said that it was not his purpose to discuss the subject of public printing. He did not desire, nor would he so far forget his allegiance to the Democratic party and to principle as to pursue or answer the argument of the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN.) When that gentleman warned them that men had power in the South, and would exercise that power, when he told them that they would exercise a controlling influence, he would say to the gentleman that he could form a union with the Free-Soil party. He would say to the gentleman and other gentlemen that he had been a Democrat as long as they had, and if they intended to exercise an influence which would destroy the party, he cared not whether it came from the North or South, if such combination was to be formed; if they intended to perform such an outrage upon the party, he desired them to proclaim it like men. Those gentlemen would strike them to the wall; they would go there; he (Mr. P.) was now ready to go there to save the pillars of the Capitol, and denounce those who prowled upon the outskirts of the camp, let them be who they might. He had endeavored to be conciliatory, he had endeavored to harmonize their party as far as any expression of sentiment upon his part could do it; but he hoped they would not ask him to fraternize, coalesce, and sympathize with men who stood ready to stab the party, and with a blow send it to the grave. When the gentleman from Mississippi made a threat, that gentleman would understand that there was a ponderous arm for the safety of the nation, and that ponderous arm would be found to do battle against the gentleman.

In reply to an inquiry yesterday, the gentleman from Mississippi said that he and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. RANTOUL) stood upon the same issues which united them to the Democratic party. He wished to know if the gentleman from Mississippi stood this hour shoulder to shoulder with a man from Massachusetts who would steal negroes whenever he had a chance? He said this with all the responsibility which followed it. He would inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi the reason why he formed this union? He felt authorized from the record to ask if the gentleman from Mississippi, who ate a coal of fire and drank a quart of water to put it out, would stand in sweet embrace with the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. BROWN said that what he said yesterday he would repeat to-day—that upon the old Democratic questions he did recognise the gentleman from Massachusetts; and he would answer the gentleman from Tennessee, if he asked the question whether he (Mr. B.) coalesced with the gentleman from Massachusetts upon the slavery question, that he knew perfectly well without asking the question that he did not.

Mr. POLK remarked that the gentleman from Mississippi had said that he did not coalesce with the gentleman from Massachusetts; but why did they vote together upon the important question which agitates the country?

Mr. RANTOUL wished to interrupt the gentleman, not because he thought it necessary to notice the remarks made by him, but because it was right that the House should not be misinformed as to any historical fact relative to the position of parties or members in the House. He therefore asked the gentleman to produce the record upon which he founded the charge he had made against him.

Mr. POLK. What is that?

Mr. RANTOUL replied that he understood the gentleman to say that he (Mr. R.) stood upon the record in a very peculiar position, one in which he was not at all conscious of standing.

Mr. POLK said that if the gentleman claimed to be a Democrat, he (Mr. P.) claimed not to act in the same fold with him. The gentleman from Massachusetts claimed to be a Free-Soiler, and he (Mr. P.) believed in no man who prostituted himself to the miserable sympathies of the Abolitionists to steal negroes.

Mr. RANTOUL said that the last remark he would not notice; but the remark which the gentleman had made as a statement of fact, he thought he had a right to notice. The gentleman had said that he (Mr. R.) came to the House chosen by the Free-Soil party, if he understood the meaning of his words. He (Mr. R.) came here unanimously nominated by the old line Democratic party of his district, in the fullest caucus that had been held for the purpose of making a nomination for many years. He came here nominated unanimously, first, by a Convention of delegates; second, by a mass Convention to which every Democrat in his district was invited to attend by the old regularly authorized committee of the district; and in the next place he had never accepted a nomination from the Free-Soil party in his life. They had voted for him, and he was very proud to receive their votes. He wished to say further to the gentleman from Tennessee, and any other gentleman that might choose to say he or other that they did not desire to have fellowship with him as a Democrat, that that was a matter for their own option entirely. If it it was for the gentleman from Tennessee to decide whether a gentleman should belong to the same party and political faith, and if the gentleman decided that he (Mr. R.) should not, it was for the gentleman to step out of the Democratic party, for he would not do so. [Laughter.]

Mr. POLK said that the gentleman from Massachusetts would not be permitted to step out, for they would order him out.

Mr. FOWLER raised the question of order that all this debate was irrelevant.

The SPEAKER so decided.

Mr. NABERS wished to ask his colleague a question, and his purpose was to bring out the whole truth. In regard to this matter, his colleague had made this remark: that upon all the old questions of the Democratic party himself and the gentleman from Massachusetts stood together. He would ask his colleague if one of the old issues of the Democratic party did not require a strict observance of the Constitution of the United States? and if there was not a clause in that instrument guarantying to the people of the South the right to recapture their runaway slaves?

The SPEAKER stated that he must arrest this discussion, unless it should be permitted to continue by unanimous consent.

Mr. RANTOUL asked the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) to permit him to answer the question of his colleague.

The SPEAKER reiterated that this course of remark could only be indulged in by unanimous consent.

[Cries of "Consent!" "Agreed!"]

Mr. HOUSTON objected.

The SPEAKER then ruled that debate of this character was out of order.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi. I have one remark to make, and it will be in order. It was in order for my colleague to ask a question, but it was not in order for me to answer it.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman cast an imputation upon the Chair?

Mr. BROWN. I merely desired to state the fact to the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. RANTOUL again requested permission to reply to the interrogatory of Mr. NABERS.

The SPEAKER stated this could only be done by unanimous consent.

Objections were made.

Mr. LETCHER moved that the gentleman have leave to proceed.

The SPEAKER stated that the debate must proceed under the rule.

Mr. POLK then moved to lay the report and the motions pending thereto on the table.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WHIG MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable number of the Whigs of Montgomery assembled in the Court House, on Tuesday the 6th April 1852, when, on motion, Dr. John H. Montgomery was called to the Chair, and John A. Lilly and Solomon V. Simons were chosen as Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting were stated by the Chairman in a brief yet comprehensive style; and on motion of Hon. Edmund Deberry, the Chairman appointed a Committee of five, to-wit: Hon. Edmund Deberry, David Bruton, A. W. Chambers, Geo. Coggin, and Oliver Wylie, Esqs., to draft and report a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting,—who, after retiring a short time, through Hon. E. Deberry reported the following resolutions, viz:

1st. Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, is entitled to the gratitude and thanks of the American people, for the honest, patriotic and enlightened course he has pursued in the discharge of his official duties since he came into office; and though he was at the commencement of his administration, and has been through almost every step of its progress, surrounded and beset with difficulties of the most embarrassing and trying character, he has met them like a patriot and statesman, and nobly done his duty.

2d. Resolved, That we fully approve of the present administration of the National Government, and declare Millard Fillmore our first choice for the Presidency, at the next Presidential Election; and will unite with our Whig friends in his support, should he be the nominee of the National Whig Convention.

3d. Resolved, That we will unite with our friends in North Carolina, and in other States of the Union, in support of our esteemed fellow-citizen, William A. Graham, for the office of Vice President of the U. States, at the approaching election, should he receive the nomination, as we trust he may, at the National Convention,—believing him, as we do, to be worthy of any office within the gift of the American people.

4th. Resolved, That this meeting appoint forty Delegates to attend the Whig State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 26th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina; and that they recommend for that office the Hon. John D. Toomer of Chatham county, a gentleman known to be in every respect well qualified to fill that distinguished station.

5th. Resolved, That in reference to any amendments to the Constitution of our State, the Whigs of Montgomery will cordially support such as may provide for the unrestricted exercise of the rights and privileges of the Freemen of North Carolina; but they do not approve of legislative tinkering in making amendments to the Constitution,—knowing the strong tendency which legislative bodies have to act under party influences. They would therefore prefer that the people should make these amendments themselves, by assembling in open and unrestricted Convention for the purpose—when other amendments of equal importance might be made by them.

6th. Resolved, That in the event of there being no District Convention held for this Congressional District, to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention for the nomination of a candidate for President, we recommend that the Delegates to the State Convention from this District appoint a Delegate for that purpose.

The Chairman of the Committee, on submitting the foregoing resolutions, entertained the meeting with an able and very interesting speech, in which he directed the attention of his auditory to some of the more prominent features of the Administration, and the nerve and promptitude with which President Fillmore has discharged his high official duties under so unfavorable circumstances. He also adverted to the other distinguished characters embodied in the resolutions, in a becoming manner, &c.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates to the State Convention, under the 4th resolution, viz:

Edward Chambers, Wm. B. Jordan, Atlas J. Rush, Jeremiah Luther, Esq., Allen Martin, James Batten, Esq., Lockey Boyd, Neill Gillis, Esq., Jas. W. McRae, L. Simmons, Esq., James Simmons, John Jordan, Jr., Eben. Reynolds, John Allen, Esq., Spencer Haltom, Esq., Tho. L. Cotton, B. T. Coggin, John Hall, Maj. Thos. J. Bright, John S. Revel, Esq., Thos. J. Forney, Esq., James Reaves, Dr. Jno. M. Worth, Geo. Coggin, Esq., Z. Russell, Esq., David D. Deberry, C. W. Woodey, Esq., Geo. H. Makepeace, James M. Lilly, James C. Roper, Esq., E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Dr. John F. Allison, C. J. Cochran, Wm. Haywood, S. V. Simons, D. S. Pemberton, David Wright, Jacob Lassiter, Capt. James Jordan, and N. Knight.

On motion of Dr. John M. Worth, the Chairman was added to the Delegation.

On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were ordered to be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Argus for publication.

On motion of Hon. E. Deberry, the meeting adjourned.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, Ch'n.
JOHN A. LILLY, }
SOL. V. SIMONS, } Sec'ys.

A Curious Suit.—In the Marine Court of New York the assignees of Louis Emanuel sued the uncle of a Miss Levy for the recovery of a lot of furniture. Emanuel and the lady were engaged to be married, and in anticipation of that event Miss L. bought the furniture, Emanuel providing the funds to pay for it. The parties were to be married, according to agreement, about the middle of next May; but Emanuel not long since gave the fair one notice that he could not marry her, pleading poverty as a reason. She took this notice as a breach of promise, and when the furniture was claimed, she refused to give it up, and suit was brought to compel her uncle, who is her guardian, to restore the chattels. The jury found a verdict for the defendant! So Miss L. remains in possession.

An elderly bookseller in Paris, one of the oldest fashioned routine school, on being asked the other day for the "New French Constitution," replied that "he did not sell *periodicals*."

LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The following recent letter is published in the Alexandria Gazette. It is a reply to one addressed to Mr. Webster:—

WASHINGTON, April 10th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., and thank you for what you are pleased to say of my fidelity to great national Whig principles. I trust there is not a man in the country who doubts my approbation of those measures, which are usually called "Compromise Measures," or my fixed determination to uphold them steadily and firmly. Nothing but a deep sense of duty led me to take the part which I did take, in bringing about their adoption by Congress, and that same sense of duty remains with unabated force. I am of opinion that those measures, one and all, were necessary and expedient, and ought to be adhered to by all friends of the Constitution, and all lovers of their country. That one among them which appears to have given the greatest dissatisfaction, I mean the Fugitive Slave Law, I hold to be a law, entirely constitutional, highly proper, and absolutely essential to the peace of the country. Such a law is demanded by the plain written words of the Constitution; and how any man can wish to abrogate or destroy it, and at the same say that he is a supporter of the Constitution, and willing to adhere to those provisions in it, which are clear and positive injunctions and restraints, passes my power of comprehension. My belief is, that when the passions of men subside, and reason and true patriotism are allowed to have their proper sway, the public mind, North and South, will come to a proper state upon these questions. I do not believe that further agitation can make any considerable progress at the North. The great mass of the people, I am sure, are sound, and have no wish to interfere with such things as are, by the Constitution, placed under the exclusive control of the separate States. I have noticed, indeed, not without regret, certain proceedings to which you have alluded, and in regard to these, I have to say, that gentlemen may not think it necessary or proper, that they should be called upon to affirm, by resolution, that which is already the existing law of the land. That any positive movement to repeal or alter any or all the Compromise measures, would meet with any general encouragement or support, I do not at all believe. But however that may be, my own sentiments remain, and are likely to remain, quite unchanged. I am in favor of upholding the Constitution, in the general, and all its particulars. I am in favor of respecting its authority and obeying its injunctions; and to the end of life, shall do all in my power to fulfil, honestly and faithfully, all its provisions. I look upon the Compromise measures as a proper, fair, and final adjustment of the question to which they relate; and no re-agitation of those questions, no new opening of them, no effort to create dissatisfaction with them, will ever receive from me the least countenance or support, countenance or approval, at any time, or under any circumstances. I am, with regard, your ob't serv't.

DANL. WEBSTER.

G. A. TAVENNER, Esq.

FROM THE EVENING POST.

RAILROADS AND CANALS.—POETRY NO FICTION.

Messieurs Editors: It is more than eighty years ago that Darwin wrote:

"Soon shall the power, unconquered Steam! create
Drag the swift barge and drive the rapid car."

Joel Barlow wrote his epic poem of the "Vision of Columbus" seventy years ago. In the Paris edition, Book IX., from page 253 to 262, he portrays "The future progress of society with respect to commerce, discoveries, and the opening of canals." From it I make the following extracts. The Erie, Ohio, and Illinois canals are foretold:

He saw, as widely spread the unchannelled plain,
Where inland realms for ages bloom'd in vain,
Canals, long winding, ope a watery light,
And distant streams, and seas, and lands unite.
Where Darien's hills o'erlook the gulphy tide,
By human art the ridgy banks divide;
Ascending suns the opening pass pursue,
And watt the sparkling treasures of Peru.
Janeiro's stream from Plata winds its way,
Madeira greets the waves of Paraguay.
From rich Albania, tower'd the falling sun,
Back through the midland numerous channels run,
Meet the far lakes, their beauteous towns that lave,
And Hudson join to broad Ohio's wave.
From dim Superior, whose undathom'd sea
Drinks the mild sunbeams of the setting day,
New paths unfolding, lead their watery pride,
And towns and empires rise along their side,
To Mississippi's source the passes bend,
And to the broad Pacific main extend."

The prediction of Darwin relative to railways is not more singular than the description by Barlow of the Erie, the Ohio, the Wabash, and Illinois canals. Barlow's Poem, written, he states, page 256, "previous to the late war," (meaning the Revolution,) is a remarkable production. He has certainly the right, with General Washington and General Schuyler, to claim the paternity of the Erie canal.

Fulton, you may recollect, adopted Darwin's idea in the "Lady Clinton Barge," attached to his first experiments in steam on the North River. But I am admonished not to trespass further on the value of your columns, further than to mention that Col. J. Stevens, of Hoboken, said, in 1811: "I should not be surprised at seeing steam carriages propelled at the rate of forty and fifty miles per hour, and I can see nothing to hinder one from moving on these ways with the velocity of one hundred miles an hour." J. E. B.

"The wide, wide World."—The author of this popular work is said by the N. Y. Evening Post to be a very accomplished young lady, residing with her father in the country, who was reduced in circumstances. About a year since she made up her mind that she must do one of two things, work as a seamstress or become an author. She preferred the latter, and composed a little work which had only a partial success, but she gathered courage even from that. Her second work, "The Wide, Wide World," was produced, and placed in the hands of the publisher, who gave her, conditionally, a very liberal contract; but the sale was slow for some months, and a loss appeared inevitable.—Suddenly, however, public opinion decided in favor of the work, and twenty thousand copies have been sold. Her third work is now announced.

A COMPREHENSIVE PETITION.

—In the Senate, last week, Mr. Dawson of Georgia presented a petition which is thus described in the proceedings:—

Mr. DAWSON presented a memorial from citizens of Harris county, in the State of Georgia, who were known to him, and of most reputable and respectable characters. They say that, looking to the entire consumption of our revenue of fifty millions in annual expenditure, they deem an expression of dissent not intrusive; they see the Administration charged with the onus of the expenditures, but enter a disclaimer against all such charges, as the Administration can never abstract from the Treasury without an act of Congress. If there is corruption or incapacity in the Administration, Congress exposes them not, but sanctions them by appropriations. They see streams of golden lava pouring forth in extraneous channels, having their sources in the halls of Congress, and arise from sympathy, fancy, and vanity, very illegitimate causes for appropriations, and ask members to winnow the field and separate the just and lawful for their action. They suggest as one measure that needs sifting an increased compensation to Collin's line, which they insist comes under the bloody list of illegitimacy; that the company had leaped beyond the genius of arbitrarian mechanism, intending to vie with England in the spending of money, and show more trumpery of the moment than she can; that such competition reminds them of the two good housewives who are rivalling each other in their expenditures, without an eye to the larder or their true interests. They desire to know how long the competition is to be kept up before England breaks down, and how much tax they will have to pay to bring about such a desideratum. They state that there are many companies that would gladly accept this line of service at the present rate of compensation, and give ample security for the faithful performance of their duties, with a sufficient guaranty for its being the pride of the nation in speed and comfort, but not in the gewgaws of fancy. They wind up by a protest against the extension of Woodworth's patent.

On motion of Mr. D., the latter portion was referred to the Committee on Patents; but upon the question of referring the former portion to the Committee on Finance,

Mr. BRADBURY suggested that it go to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. DAWSON. I would ask the gentleman who is at the head of that committee?

Mr. BRADBURY. We will respectfully inform the gentleman from Georgia that there is such a committee, if he will make that reference.

Mr. DAWSON. I thought it was a finance question.

Mr. RUSK. I think it had better be referred to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Conventions. [Laughter.]

The portion of the report was referred to the Committee on Finance.

That free-spoken paper, the "Southern Press," now and then deals some heavy blows at its Democratic allies. We have rarely seen a series of happier hits, than is contained in the following, which we extract from that paper of the 6th:

The following is from a stray piece of paper that evidently dropped from the pocket of some delegate to one or the other of the approaching National Conventions, we don't know which:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of military chieftains to the Presidency, except when they are of our own party, and are the most available men.

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the people, except when the opposite party run a military candidate, and then the people are invariably humbugged, and go astray.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, except when our party is in power either in Congress or the Executive.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a general system of internal improvements by the federal government, but go for large appropriations of land and money, for rivers, harbors, and railroads, in particular States where the population is large and the vote close.

Resolved, That our party is the true Union and national party, except when sectional robbery is to be perpetrated and the Union endangered, and then we are for a coalition with the other party in our section.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the protection of any branch of industry to the injury of another, but think it would be beneficial to all to be taxed for the protection of the iron, coal, cotton, and wool manufacturing interests, as they belong chiefly to larger States of uncertain politics.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the public lands to their owners, the States, but are in favor of giving them to railroad companies and to people of all nations who will come and take them.

Resolved, That this is a great country, but we don't think it affords enough business for Congress to attend to, so we are in favor of their supervising the affairs of other people, and enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of nations.

The Springfield Post describes a new improvement of the rifle, recently made by Mr. Ebenezer Kellogg, of that city, as follows:

"One of the most striking features is, it is loaded with a patched ball, the same as an ordinary rifle, thereby obviating the evil of loading the barrel, as is the case with other repeating rifles. It can be discharged a hundred times in rapid succession, without the least danger of heating the barrel so as to create a premature discharge.

"The under part of the stock is attached to the barrel by a hinge, and by disengaging a catch at the top of the stock, the butt falls down, and a steel chamber, with a number of which the gun is supplied, is slipped into the butt of the barrel, which is counterbored to receive it. The barrel contains but one charge at a time, so the danger of a connecting pin is done away with. The construction of the lock is simple, consequently durable, and, concealed in the stock, it is proof against dampness."

Destructive Conflagration at Savannah.—The steamer *Jasper*, arrived here yesterday, from Savannah, reported that an extensive fire was raging there at her departure. We understand from a private dispatch, that at about two o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered issuing from the shed adjoining Mr. C. A. Lamar's Cotton Press in that city, which, the wind being high, spread rapidly, and entirely destroyed Mr. Lamar's warehouse containing Cotton presses and between four and five thousand bales of Cotton. The ships *Jane Hammond* and *Isabella* which were aground at the wharf could not be removed, and we regret to learn that the former was nearly consumed together with the Cotton on board. The *Isabella* was also injured. Mr. Lamar's sheds and press which cost $50,000, were only insured for $20,000. His books and papers, which were in an iron safe, were also entirely consumed. He also lost a horse valued at $1500. Messrs. Allen & Ball lost 1000 bales Cotton, which, however, were insured. Messrs. G. W. Garmany & Co., lost 800 bales, and Messrs. E. Molyneaux, A. Low & Co., Wm. Battersby, and several other firms had different amounts of Cotton destroyed, but we are gratified to learn that all were insured. The total loss is estimated at $300,000. How the fire originated, or what insurance offices are affected we have not learned.

Charleston Courier.

Burning of Hong Kong (China.)—By way of California we have accounts from Hong Kong to the 4th January, bringing intelligence of a disastrous conflagration in that settlement. The San Francisco Herald of the 5th March says:

"Nearly all the city is consumed.—Hundreds of lives have been lost. Every newspaper office has been destroyed. The barque brings no files, and we are dependent on the officers of the vessel for the few particulars which we subjoin.

"The fire occurred on the 26th December, and commenced in the China Bazaar. It spread with fearful rapidity among the bamboo houses of the Chinese, and soon communicated to the finest part of the city, becoming perfectly resistless.

"The loss of life among the Chinese was dreadful. The number that perished had not been ascertained. One colonel of an English regiment lost his life in the attempt to blow up a building and arrest the flames. Also, a lieutenant belonging to her Britannic Majesty's ship Hastings was killed by the falling timbers of a house which had been blown up. A sergeant of sappers and miners met a similar fate."

Kossuth in Augusta.—The distinguished Hungarian, L. Kossuth, and suite, arrived in our city yesterday morning by the train from Atlanta, on his way North. We understand that he had telegraphed the proprietor of the United States Hotel to have in readiness a suit of rooms for him, but when he reached the railroad depot, and found no committee of reception, not even a crowd of anxious faces to see and welcome him, he very wisely determined that the prospect for "material aid" was not flattering, and, therefore, concluded not to remain, but to take the first train for Charleston, which he did, having remained in the city about an hour. His presence produced not the least excitement, and did not call for the slightest demonstration. So much for the patriotism and real genuine Americanism of the citizens of Augusta.—*National.*

Capital Punishment in Pennsylvania.—It was stated the other day that a bill had passed the lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature for abolishing capital punishment in that State. This is not exactly correct. The following are the provisions of the bill:

"It provides that hereafter no warrant for the execution of any convict by hanging shall be issued within one year after the sentence of death shall have been passed; and that, after that period, if no circumstances shall have come to light to render doubtful the correctness of the verdict of the jury in the matter, the Governor shall then issue his warrant for such execution; from the time of conviction to the time of execution, the convict shall be confined in one of the penitentiaries of the Commonwealth for safe keeping. Upon the rendition of a verdict of 'guilty of murder in the first degree' against any person charged therewith in any court of this Commonwealth, it shall be lawful for the jury to recommend the person convicted to the mercy of the court; and every person duly convicted of murder in the first degree, whom the jury so convicting shall recommend to the mercy of the court, shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in one of the State penitentiaries, and to be kept in separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period of not less than fifteen nor more than fifty years."

Carelessness of Human Life.—We have had, within the past few days, more than the ordinary illustrations of the carelessness of human life, which is so prevalent in this country. The falling of buildings in New York and the explosion of steam boilers on the Western waters have forcibly reminded us of the neglect so common here, which in almost any other civilized country would be visited with severe penalties. Here they pass by without punishment and almost without investigation. A few newspaper paragraphs, a little street talk, and at most the verdict of a coroner's jury, complete the sum of public indignation. Other buildings go up in the same careless way and tumble down upon the workmen and passers by. Other steamboats are built with the same imperfect machinery, placed in the charge of just as incompetent men, and hurried to destruction in the same manner. We do not profess to know where is the remedy for all this, but the evil is immense and is increasing. In the West, especially, a man's life is practically esteemed of less importance than that of a good serviceable beast.—*Providence Journal.*

An old man of 60, who had fallen in love with a young girl of sixteen, was arrested at St. Louis on Tuesday, for threatening her life because she refused to marry him. He was committed to jail, but was subsequently taken out under a writ of habeas corpus. From the evidence, it appeared that the old fellow had, during the last eighteen months, given the girl sums of money amounting in the aggregate to $25,000.

Fire in the Capitol.—W... that a fire (supposed ... discovered about two ... morning, in the ... Court of the United Sta... desks and the books and ... were consumed. W... to be able to state that ... those destroyed can be ... much difficulty, and that ... chives of the Court were ... defaced or injured.

National.

Largest Yet.—We ... since, sales made by ... of about $100,000 ... which we stated to be ... sales ever made here ... single day. The same ... day 1,300,000 pounds ... barrels of lard, and ... of wheat, the aggregate ... was nearly *one hundred and dollars.*—*New Orleans.*

Beauties of the L...—pending in one of the ... says the Tribune, a suit ... city against a shipowner ... *sixty-eight cents*, and upon ... in the equity of about ... has been made, there is ... *hundred dollars* charged ...

A ROYAL ENTERTAIN...

Mr Kendall, in his ... Paris, bearing date on the ... has the following descrip... given by President B... ries on the 29th:

"The papers say ... thousands persons ... seems that sixteen ... nearer the mark. ... such a closely-packed ... not care particularly ... to such a closely-packed ... Two splendid ... Dufesne, were in attend... in ten of the ... saloons could ... so tightly they ... Napoleon spoke ... Lady Cowley, the wife ... Ministers; yet there ... space enough, when ... for a chance to ... the most fashionable ... Paris, native and ... and their costumes ... ing been costly and ... I could not ... the chances ... dresses ... To one fair lady ... in a crowd of ... and countesses, ... tors, and princesses, ... daughters, and ... foreign society in ... the Tuileries was ... could be well ... such a crowd was ... eating, and by a ... company with a ... relief to get out ... make my way from ... than a joint; it was a ... and said that the ... is called the 'chorus' ... sage' in the slave-trade ... a German clique or ... fat smokers of ... not then been ... the Tuileries. ... who stuck it out ... by be called 'the fittest' ... that the supper was ... served, and that to ... at least five hundred ... in attendance. The ... ber of matres d'hotel ... dred, which is probably ... over the mark."

In a subsequent ... K. says:

"In speaking of the ... ries, I neglected to mention ... knock down and drag out ... between two officers ... Spaniard and the other ... that the affair was finally ... with broadswords yesterday ... the men were actually ... not see the fight in the ... been told that the Spaniard ... the Frenchman *à la* Tolle... ficulty grew out of the ... man tore the dress of ... the Spaniard was attended ... with his spurs. It was ... troduce such articles as ... sume there were at least ... attached to the hotels ... other officers present."

Origin of Fruits and ... Pomegranate, the Apricot, ... Citron, the Orange and ... Asiatic extraction.

The Vine grew wild ... haps in Italy; but could ... France at the time of ... Narbonensis.

The apple is a native of ...

The cultivation of Pears ... from Egypt.

Lucerne Grass derives ... origin from Media.

Almost all the flowers ... ropean gardens are of ...

Irish and Sweet Potatoes ... America.

Indian Corn or Maize ... merica.

Rice was brought from ... bag, and presented to the ... of South Carolina.

The Magnolia, Bay and ... natives of America, and ... nated all over Europe ... parallelled magnificence.

Native Azaleas grow in ... all over upper Georgia ... beautiful than their ... China.

Importance of the F...—A ... man, 22 years of age, ... the government officers, in ... certained that the number ... ceedingly fatal in the last ... Queen of Spain. He ... one of the Madrid papers ... fact, and says as follows: ... in the 2d half of the 2d ... month in the 2d year of the ... present century, a person ... 1792, the 2d of same ... simate the Queen of Spain ... this person was born in ... the district of R... in the 2d Municipality ... Calle de Triumpho, N...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

MONTH, APRIL 26, 1852.

...'s SPEECH IN FAVOR OF ...

...The constituents of Sena... ...ar with regret, if not ... he has delivered in the ... speech in favor of Gen. ... Whig candidate for the next ...

... having not come to us ... the following notice of it ... Intelligencer:—

... claimed the indulgence ... a personal explana... ...ment in his true position, ... had been misunder... ...ended.

... Senate having been ... ...r an hour, in the ... ...ll closed probably ... support the nomination of ..., but avowed a strong ... for Gen. Scott, main... ...election friend of the U... ...ensive measures, and ex... ...that he was the only ...istry that could be elect...

...son claimed a like indul... ...brief speech, defining ... ...ing that he would vote ... would not support the ... ..., and that he would ... party that would en... ...irectly, to open those ... ...te them even, for the ... ...votes at the ensuing ..., nor would he com... ...men whose opinions are ... ...r avail on the finality ...

... ...e inquiry of Mr. Man... ...spoke from authori... ...d of General Scott's ... mind?

... ...Mangum spoke from his know... ...Scott's character. He had ... with him on political ... December last.

... ...was then dropped."

... for the Baltimore Patriot ... ...additional particulars:

... ...soon to retire from pub... ...e was no candidate, and did ... be nominated for any thing ... ...ence for the Presidency, he ... his constituents. His first ... Gen. Winfield Scott.

Mangum stated at length his rea... ...ferring General Scott. He con... ...as the hero of Chapultepec and ... He considered him in favor ... ...measures, but thought ... ...ecessary to bring up that question ... ...xcluded him from all con... ...with the abolitionists. He was, ...national as any other candi... ...dates. As to his availabili... ...the only man who could be ... ...any Whig in the country ... ...ld receive enough to elect ...

... ...N. Y. Express and Richmond ... ...the following telegraphic ... ...Washington:—

... Mangum's speech in favor of ... ...great sensation among poli... ...nomination is now con...

... ...says editorially.—

... ...gum, of N. C., has made the ... ...ment in the Senate that ... Gen. Scott for the Presi... ...e constituents prefer Mr. ... ...he expects soon to re... ...ublic life. He is an old soldier ... having served the Whig ... well, his opinions will be ... much weight, not only in ... but elsewhere. It is cer... ...that the Whigs of the Old ... ...their primary meetings, ...that the Whig press of ... ...essed a preference for ...

... ...certainly not we. ... Mangum the right to con... ...ress on all proper occa... ...opinions and wishes on this ... But we are very far ... ...he is right in using the ... ...which he is indebted to ... North Carolina, for the pur... ...ing their well settled, well ... opinions and wishes. ... ...ws and admits that his ... from him. He knows ... ...precedentedly unanimous ...

... And yet at the very ... ...others who his opposition ... most effectively exert... ...forward to oppose them. ... his speech may have esca... ...ed not, but we think we can ... Express, that its only ... North Carolina will be a depress... ...its author, especially should ... ...ious effect anticipated, ...ott's nomination "certain." ... ...the people of this State ... ...deliberately formed, and are ... ...upon principle, to be af... Mr. Mangum's speech, or course. ... the South owe too deep a ... to Mr. Fillmore, for his ... administration of the gov... ...faithful execution of the ... ...any other name to come in ... ...position with his for their con... ...ent. Let the friends of Mr. ... where, North and South, ... with the full and perfect assu... ...ing can change the pur... Whigs in this State. They go ... And they will go for no ... ...es an equivocal position ... ...nese question. Their fears ... ...occupies such a position ... ...ld be removed by Mr. Man... ...upon the adoption of Mr. ... ...ution endorsing the Com... Whig Canons.

WHIG MEETINGS.—The Whigs of Lenoir met at Kinston on the 10th instant. They nominated Fillmore and Graham, and recommended Henry W. Miller, Esq. of Raleigh, as the Whig candidate for Governor.

The proceedings of the Whigs of Montgomery will be found in today's paper, and are more than ordinarily worthy of attention not only on account of the strength of the Whig party in that county, but on account of the resolutions so admirably expressed and enforced by that venerable and irreproachable public servant EDMUND DEBERRY, who has had the good fortune to know intimately all those whose faithfulness is affirmed by his resolutions and remarks.

The Wadesborough Argus contains the proceedings of the Whigs of Anson, on Tuesday last. Major Purdie Richardson presided, assisted by J. R. Hargrave, Esq as Secretary. A committee, consisting of Thos. S. Ashe, A. Little, Dr. Jones, Dr. H. Redfield and Wm. E. Troy, reported a series of resolutions, of which the following are the most important:—

Resolved, That whilst we think it best to leave our delegates in said Convention untrammeled by instructions, we will take this opportunity of expressing our preference for our esteemed fellow-citizen, John Kerr, than whom no one is more capable of gallantly bearing the Whig banner in the approaching canvass.

Resolved, That we regard the series of measures passed by Congress, known as the "Adjustment Measures," as the best and wisest compromise which could have been made, under all the then existing circumstances of agitation and various conflicting opinions and interests, and that we earnestly desire that the same may be considered by the whole country, as a final and permanent settlement of the slavery question.

Resolved, That Millard Fillmore, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, has been *tried* in a time of great difficulty and danger to the country, and having *proved* himself *honest, able* and *faithful* to the Constitution and the country, he is decidedly our *first* choice for the next Presidency.

Resolved, That as North Carolinians we are proud of William A. Graham, and on account of his abilities, his tried patriotism and elevated moral character, we earnestly recommend him to the public as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve of the course pursued by our distinguished Senator, Gen. E. Badger, in regard to the subject of Intervention.

Col. John W. Cameron addressed the meeting; and the following Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, viz:

Absalom Myers, Richard A. Caldwell, James M. Wadkill, G. W. Meacham, R. Crump, James A. Liles, F. Flake, Wm. R. Ingram, John Grady, Richd. Buchanan, H. M. Diggs, R. H. Tillman, Albert Myers, Joseph White, Dr. Cottrell, D. Grady, J. M. Tomlinson, Dr. Wm. L. Terry, J. M. Knotts, Wm. Allen, A. Caudel, James White, John Broadaway, C. Sexton, James M. Broadaway, C. Austin, Benj. L. Beadle, Wm. Little, G. B. Threadgill, Dudley Mocke, Wm. Ledbetter, P. Richardson, J. R. Hargrave.

The Whigs of Yadkin County have nominated Fillmore, Graham, and Kerr.

A Locofoco meeting in Caswell County has nominated Judge Douglas for the Presidency and Wm. R. King for the Vice Presidency.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a semiannual dividend of 4 per cent.

And the new Bank of Washington, N. C., a dividend equal to about 6¾ per cent. per annum for the 8½ months during which it has been in operation. The capital subscribed and paid in is $100,000.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YADKIN RIVER.—A meeting was held at Dowelltown on the 7th inst., at which it was resolved that a Convention of delegates from the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Davidson, Forsyth, and Yadkin, shall be held at Dowelltown on the 2d of June, to adopt measures for the improvement of the Yadkin river so as to adapt it to navigation.

This is an important object, and we trust it will be accomplished.

The Wilmington Herald states that 4 or 5 miles of the Wimington and Manchester Road next to that town have been completed, and a locomotive has just been received from Philadelphia to put on it.

8 miles of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road have been completed and put under toll. Three steam mills are in operation, and it is expected that the road will be completed to the rail road at Wilson, in Edgecombe county, before the close of this year.

The Rutherford Banner denies the correctness of the remark of a correspondent of this paper, that "the whole west is for an open Convention." The Banner says that the democrats of Rutherford, Cleaveland, Buncombe, McDowell and Burke are "generally opposed to this measure," and that "a large portion of the Whigs" take the same view of it.

Our correspondent, though passing through a number of Western counties, was not in either of those named above.

We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co. New York, the February No. of the North British Review.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Richmond Hill, Surry county, N. C., Jos. L. Williams, Esq. Postmaster.

At Stokes Superior Court, last week, Mary Gordon recovered $500 and costs from Wm. Jackson, in a suit for slander. Messrs. Poindexter, Kerr and Cloud for plaintiff; Messrs. Gilmer and McLean for defendant.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday last, a long speech from Mr. Bell on Non-Intervention, occupied nearly the entire sitting.

On Wednesday, nothing of importance occurred.

On Thursday, Mr. Mangum, agreeable to previous notice, spoke about an hour, on a "personal explanation," defining his position on the Presidential election. (See editorial head.)

The bill making indemnity for French spoliations on American Commerce, previous to 1800, was ordered to a third reading, 26 to 10.

On Friday, the Deficiency bill occupied most of the day, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday was devoted to the report of the committee on Printing, stating the circumstances under which the committee had taken the public printing from Mr. Hamilton, the contractor, and had given it, part to the Editors of the Union, and part to the Editors of the Republic. This arrangement has produced a great commotion, many of the Locos being opposed to giving such a profitable job to the Union, and all being outraged by the Whigs of the Republic being allowed to come in for a share of the spoils.

On Wednesday, the same subject occupied the sitting. (See the debate in another column.)

On Thursday and Friday, the debate on the Printing was kept up. Messrs. Clingman, Jones, Fitch, Stanton, and many others participating in it. Finally, the House refused, 118 to 41, to refer the subject to the Judiciary committee, and agreed 82 to 74, to refer it to the Printing committee, with instructions to report on the whole subject, and especially on establishing a national printing office.

THE "HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."—To show the benevolent spirit which animates the Locofoco party just now, we copy the debate in the House on Wednesday last, on the Printing—a question which has brought out all the furious passions of the party, simply because it involves a portion of "the spoils." All, except one, of those who participated in this quarrel are Locofocos—Mr. Speaker Boyd, and Messrs. Brown, Florence, Polk, Rantoul, Nabers, Houston, and Letcher. The only exception is Mr. Fowler, an abolition whig from Massachusetts, who appears to have seen that his abolition friends were damaged in the encounter, and desired to put a stop to it.

VIRGINIA.—The Whig State Convention was held at Richmond last week. Of a series of resolutions unanimously adopted, the following was the first:

1. That we regard the acts of Congress commonly known as the Compromise as a final settlement and adjustment of the questions involved in them; and we will consider any attempt to disturb them as a blow aimed at the peace of the country and the integrity of the Union.

The Convention unanimously nominated Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, but expressed the willingness of the Whigs of Virginia to support any other true Whig who may become the nominee of that a National Convention, who has stood by and does stand by the Compromise, out and out, and regards it and stands by it with unalterable determination as a final settlement and adjustment of the measures involved in it."

PLANK ROAD MEETING IN LUMBERTON.

Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable portion of the citizens of Robeson county and town of Lumberton, met at the Court House in Lumberton on the 10th inst., to take into consideration the practicability of making a Plank Road from some point on the Cape Fear River to Lumberton. On motion Col. Alex. McMillan was appointed Chairman, and Shadrach Howell, Sec.

On motion of Robt. S. French, Esq., it was ordered that a committee be appointed to take into consideration and report on the practicability of building said Road; whereupon the following named gentlemen were appointed by the chairman, to-wit: Thomas A. Norment, James Blount, and Edward Lewis, Esqs. And that there also be a committee appointed to take into consideration and report as to the practicability of improving the navigation of Lumber River from Lumberton to Fair Bluff.—Whereupon, Robt. S. French, Benj. Freeman, and Wm. W. Gunn, Esqs., were appointed commissioners to investigate said subject and report at the next meeting on the 4th Monday of May next, at the Court House in Lumberton.

On motion of Wm. W. Gunn, Esq., ordered that these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville and Wilmington papers.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the Court House in Lumberton on the 4th Monday of May next.

S'D'H. HOWELL, Sec'y.

Florida.—The Whigs of St. John's county, Florida, at a large and enthusiastic meeting, unqualifiedly declared in favor of sending delegates to the Whig National Convention, and in favor of the present patriotic incumbent of the Presidential office, Millard Fillmore, as a candidate for re-election, and of William A. Graham for the office of Vice President. The Pensacola Gazette has for some time past had the names of Fillmore and Graham at its mast head. Thus in the two extremes of the State has this preference been indicated.

We are credibly informed that there is a man living in Duplin county who has never seen a Railroad or a vessel of any kind; and what is more surprising, has never been to Kenansville, the county seat of said county.—*Journal.*

And there is an old Lady residing in Bladen county, in the enjoyment of good health, living within two miles of the Cape Fear River, who has never seen that beautiful stream. She is now probably over sixty years of age. We think they'd make a good match.—*Wil. Herald.*

FROM EUROPE.—The America's news is to the 3d inst.

Cotton was dull and inactive, at a further slight reduction. Fair uplands 5⅛d, middling 4 11-16d, ordinary 3½ to 3⅝d. Sales of week 30,750 bales.

The Legislative Chamber of France was opened on the 29th ultimo by President Bonaparte in person, attended by a brilliant staff. His reception was of the warmest kind. He read a speech standing, in which he announced the deep interest he felt in preserving amity with all nations, and disclaimed any intention of assuming the title or prerogatives of Emperor; but declared, in case disaffection or intrigue forced him to such a step, that he would demand from the people, for the sake of the repose of France, a new title, which would irrevocably fix on his head the power with which the people had invested him. His speech was received with immense applause, and cries of "Vive Napoleon!"

DEBT OF VIRGINIA.—The Committee on Finance of the Virginia Legislature report that the liabilities of that State amount to $22,548,757 66.

Breach of Promise.—Great panic has been created among the bachelors of Burlington, Vt., by a recent verdict in the County Court, awarding $9000 damages to Miss Celina Bailey, in an action against Mr. Lester S. Warner, for breach of promise of marriage.

MARRIED,

At Kendall, in Brunswick county, the residence of Owen D. Holmes, Esq., on Tuesday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, J. A. BROWN of Maryland, 1st Lieut. U. S. Army, to Miss MILDRED HOLMES, daughter of the late Gabriel Holmes, of Wilmington.

At the Rowan House, in Salisbury, on Tuesday morning last, by the Rev. J. H. Parker, Mr. JOHN A. HOLT of Lexington, to Miss AUGUSTA, of the Carncross Family.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 5th instant, Mrs. NANCY CARLILE, consort of Mr. James Carlile, in the 57th year of her age. She had been for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Her loss is irreparable to her family and to the Church of her choice; but we trust their loss is her eternal gain.—COM.

In Bladen county, on the 10th ult., very suddenly, after three day's illness of Paralysis of the Brain, Mrs. MARGARET SIKES, consort of David Sikes, aged 59 years and 8 months, leaving a husband and four children, and a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss.

At Stonington, Conn., on the 7th instant, at the residence of her son in law, Dr. Palmer, Mrs. MARTHA McNEILL, relict of the late Dr. McNeill, formerly of North Carolina, and mother of Gen. Wm. Gibbs McNeill.

At Paducah, Kentucky, on the 5th instant, Mrs. CAROLINE L. WATTS, aged 22 years, daughter of the late Robert H. Cowan, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

April 16—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for D & W McLaurin, G W Brown, C T Haigh & Son, A A McKethan, E A Vogler & Co, W Murphy & Co, Hunt & Adderton, F Fries, Cook & Johnson, F H Fries, J McPherson, N King, L B Walker, H Branson & Son, W R Love, A W Steel, R M Orrell, G W Mordecai, Jenkins & Roberts, W H & R S Tucker, Carr & Watson, Harris & Kirk, Jesse Hargrove, J D Williams, Wright & Dillon, Shelly & Field, M W McNair, F P Johnson, E Penry, C S Johnson, T S Lutterloh, Wilkings & Co, P C Saunders, J G Anthony, J W Powers, F Evans, Tucker & Hays, H Erambert.

April 16.—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow and Ready Money in tow, with goods for J M Palmer, Hooker & Hays, T S Lutterloh & Co, A S Brown, D Gee, C Lutterloh, Jr, A Jones, Ray & Pearce, B Rose & Son, W S Mallett, C S Johnson, Richmond Man'f'g Co, N King, D Jones, P C Smith, G W Bullard, H & E J Lilly, J A Williams, A Murchison, S E Johnson & Co, A Pescud, J W Baker, A Coats, Cook & Johnson, H L Mayrover & Co, P P Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, H James.

April 17—Str Gov Graham, with boats Gen'l McRae and M Brown in tow, and goods for J R & S Gilmer, J W Scott, R A Stuart, W J Clements & Co, J M A Drake, H C Luther, Smith & Barker, C F Faucette, J W Faust, M Greentree & Co, W S Gunter, J R & J Sloan, I Long, S H Young, Rev W Barringer, J S & J Thompson, G J Allen, J McPherson, Boner & Crist, Hunt & Adderton, W R Bitting, Stafford, Clark & Co, McLean & Jones, E Penry, G Womack, A Lomacks, J H & J Martine, Cane Creek Co, W T Wilbar & Bros, M W McNair & Co, Porter & Ogden, E Hearne, J J Jackson, J W Eccles & Co, Rankin & McLean, McInnis & Sutherland, A S & E Moss, Pendleton & Powe, D Morrison, Young & Horton, G H Lee, T Caldwell & Son, D Murphy, J F Chambers & Co, M Brown & Son, E Belo, J & N D Fain & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Long & Webb, A P & R C Poindexter, P Monroe, G C Mendenhall, J Skinner, A S Crowson, Williams, Haywood & Co, Rankin, McLean & Hanner, Jenkins & Roberts, M D A W R Smith, C Banks, Shelly & Field, Graham & Allen, J Hiat, Wall & McDonald, T C Pfohl, Dr E Kerner, J C Thompson, A B Marsh, C W Williams & Co, Transom & Bro, Hauser & Wilson, S Farlow, P R & D C Harden, T L Gorrell, Gilmer & Glenn, M L & R J Holmes, G Lauder, H L Mayrover & Co, Holmes, Culps & Co, Carr & Watson, J Bane, W M Davis, J D Williams.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,
April 17, 1852.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. Payable at the principal Bank and Branches on and after the 3d May next.

H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

April 17. 83-td

Fire Proof Paint and Oil.

JUST received Silver's celebrated fire proof paint, various colors. It is very cheap and is the most perfect protection to wood or metal ever offered in this market. Give it a trial. For sale by COOK & JOHNSON.

April 30, 1852. 83-3t

Who wants to come to the Railroad?

A Rare Opportunity!

THE subscriber wishes to sell his place, well known as SYLVA GROVE, where his Nurseries and the Female School of that name are located. The place consists of 212 acres, is situate 1¼ miles from Fair Grove Depot on the N. C. Railroad, 11 miles East of Lexington and 6 miles West of Normal College. The improvements (to-wit: Brick Dwelling, basement, 2 stories and attic, barn, saw mill and out-houses,) are among the best and most convenient in Middle Carolina, and Orchards of Apple, Pear, Peach, &c., are the best in the State or the South. A great bargain is offered. A full description of the property and terms will be sent to all applicants, and all information desired given on the premises or otherwise. Address, Fair Grove P. O., Davidson county, N. C.

CHS MOCK.

Sylva Grove, April 1852. 83-*3m

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th inst., my negro man LINN, aged about thirty years, some six feet high or more, and weighing about 175 lbs; yellow complected, his upper teeth in front a little defective. No other marks recollected. The above reward will be given for him delivered to me, or for his confinement in any jail within the State, so that I get him.

F. JERNIGAN.

Everettsville, Wayne Co., N. C.

April 13. 83-tf

Fayetteville Prices Current.

APRIL 19, 1852.

	From	To
BACON—	10½	11½
Hams,		
Sides,		
Shoulders,		
BEESWAX—	22	23
COFFEE—		
Rio,	10½	11½
Laguira,	11	
St. Domingo,	9	10
COTTON—		
Strictly prime,	7¼	
Prime,	7	
Fair,	6¾	
COTTON BAGGING—		
Gunny,	16	18
Dundee,	13	16
Burlaps,	10	13
COTTON YARNS—		
No. 5 to 10,	15	
DOMESTIC GOODS—		
Brown Sheetings,	6	6¾
Osnaburgs,	9½	10
FEATHERS—	32	35
FLOUR—		
Superfine,	4 75	
Fine,	4 50	
Scratched,	4 25	
GRAIN—		
Corn,	80	90
Wheat,	85	90
Oats,	50	60
Peas,	80	85
Rye,	90	
HIDES—		
Dry,	8	9½
Green,	4	
IRON—		
Swedes, common bar,	5	
Ditto, wide,	6	
English,	3	4
LARD—	10	11
LEAD—	6	7
MOLASSES—		
Cuba	24	26
New Orleans,	40	
OILS—		
Linseed,	90	
Tanners',	60	70
SALT—		
Liverpool, (sack,)	1 50	1 60
Alum, (bu.)	40	
SEED—		
Flaxseed,	1 00	
Clover, per lb.	12½	15
SHOT—		
Common, per bag,	1 75	
Buck,	2	
SPIRITS—		
Peach Brandy,	50	55
Apple "	47	50
Northern "	40	43
N. C. Whiskey,	35	40
Northern "	35	38
N. E. Rum,	40	
Jamaica Rum,	2	2 50
French Brandy,	2	3
American Gin,	30	40
Holland Gin,	1 50	2
SUGAR—		
Loaf,	10	11
Crushed,	9½	10½
St. Croix,	9	
Porto Rico,	7	9
New Orleans,	6	8
TALLOW—	7	8
TOBACCO—		
Leaf,	3	5
Manufactured,	15	30
WHITE LEAD—		2 25
WINDOW GLASS—8 x 10,	2	2½
10 x 12,	2¼	2¾
WOOL—	18	20

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

BACON.—The quantity coming in does not keep up with the demand—prices quite firm.

COTTON.—We report no change. We would remark, however, that the present marks are extremes.

CORN.—No change in price. The corn brought to market in wagons brings 90 cts.

FLOUR.—The quantity offering now is not as large as it was a few weeks ago, and the demand is considerable. Prices firm.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon Sides 11½, Shoulders 10½. Corn, full supply at 62. Lard 10½ to 11½. Turpentine, 2 65 for soft, 1 65 for hard, market closing firm. Spirits, 37. Rosin 95. Tar 1 70. Timber, sales of two rafts, 1 at 5, 1 at 7 75, market bare.

At Charleston, cotton 6 to 8½, a rise of ¼ to ½ during the last fortnight. Corn 65 to 73. Flour 4 62 to 4 87. Bacon 11 to 11½. Salt 70 to 75.

At Cheraw, cotton 5 to 7½, principally 6¼ to 7½. Sales of week 900 bales. Bacon 13.—Flour 5¾ to 6. Corn 1 12.

At New York, cotton dull, with downward tendency. Flour 4 06 to 4 31. Corn 66 to 66½.

Total receipts of cotton 2,513,292 bales, against 1,983,750 last year. Increase 529,549.

At New Orleans, on Friday last, the increase footed up 549,000 bales.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 14—Brig Forrester, from Wiscassett. 15—Schrs. Tippecanoe, Mary, F A Heath, from Boston. 16—Schrs. Anna Somers, Jane C Patterson, J R Matthew, Elonise, Susan M Young, Francina, from New York, Fidelia, from Philadelphia, Jonas Smith, from Savannah, Sea Bird, from Steuben, Me.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
GERMANTON, N. C.

IN advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved *not* to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, *it shall be done.* One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.

The Edifice is a large brick building, comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, *each one* provided with *a chair and desk.* The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes, which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.

The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, to cost not less than $500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A Library of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our Museum cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.

The next session will open June 20th, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per *Scholastic year*, in the lowest branches of English $14; in the more advanced $20; and the classics $30.—Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions for $6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country, and is very healthy.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit a more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students vie with each other in preserving it unbroken.

All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal.

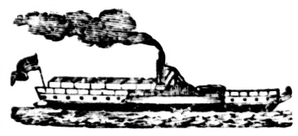
ISAAC S. GIBSON, Master.

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 83-*2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to freeze CREAM for families or parties at the shortest notice. Call on J. BROOKSBANK.

April 16, 1852. 83-2*



Accommodation Line.

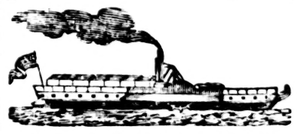
The Steamer CHATHAM will leave this place on Monday (her regular day) the 10th of May, at 7 o'clock A. M.; and Steamer GOV. GRAHAM on Tuesday the 11th May, at 6 o'clock A. M.—each boat running through the same day of starting.

Persons wishing to attend the meeting of the State Medical Society of North Carolina, or the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of North Carolina, held at Wilmington, may rely upon the above arrangements.

Boats will be in readiness at Wilmington to bring passengers back, and will also bring up all those desiring to attend the Episcopal Convention at this place.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steamboat Co.

April 19, 1852. 83tt



STEAMER SOUTHERNER

WILL leave for Wilmington on Wednesday morning next, at 8 o'clock.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

April 19, 1852. 1t

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. prime MOLASSES, in first rate order. For sale by H. BRANSON & SON.

April 16, 1852. 83tf

FISH.

20 BBLS. No. 2 and 3 MACKEREL.
7 do Mullets. For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

April 17, 1852. 83tf

Wm. Rowland's MILL SAWS.

1 DOZEN, very heavy. For sale by
H. BRANSON & SON.

April 17, 1852. 83tf

Selling off at Cost!
GREAT BARGAINS!

The subscriber is desirous of changing his business, and wishes to sell off his present stock of Goods immediately, consisting in part of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing a fine stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege, Barege Le-Lains, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins, colored ditto, Barred, Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; col'd Summer Silks. Also, a general assortment of black and col'd Silk Dresses; a large assortment of Hosiery. Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, and Sattinets. A general assortment of Summer wear for Gentlemen; all kinds of Linen goods.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Umbrellas and Parasols, Hardware and Crockery. Wines and French Brandy.

The above stock is offered at the mere cost here. Country Merchants and all others buying Goods in this market, will do well to call and examine, as I am determined to sell and close out my present stock, which is large and fresh, and well selected.

W. S. LATTA.

April 19, 1852. 83tf

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers have formed a copartnership in the general business of Merchandising, at Floral College, under the name and style of McInnis & Sutherland.

J. McINNIS,
J. C. SUTHERLAND.

April 17, 1852. 83*1m

FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

The subscribers are now receiving direct from New York, a general assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting of black French and brown Cloth, Doe-skin and fancy Cassimere, blk Satin Vesting, English and corded Drap D'Ete, Linen Drilling, white Marseilles, Verona Twills, Nankeen, Laconia Drill, printed Cottonade, buff and brown Linen, Carolina Stripes, brown Hollands, Tabby Velvet, bleached and brown Shirtings, bleached Jean, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Lawns, Ginghams, Prints, Cambric, embroidered Silk Tissue, black Alpaca, fancy figured and black Silk, Barege, plain and embroidered Organdie, India Book Muslin, plain and embroidered Swiss, Jaconet, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Chemizetts, Gloves, Corded and Grass Skirts, Parasols and Umbrellas, Bonnets, and a variety of fancy articles. Tickings, Sheetings and Jacquard Diapers; Stationery and School Books; Trunks and Travelling Bags, Crockery and Looking Glasses.

HARDWARE.—Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Shoe and Claw Hammers, long Augers, Chisels, Paint Brushes, Pocket Knives, iron Coffee Mills, long Shovels, Manure Forks, Spades, steel and iron Weeding Hoes, Rice Hoes, Trace Chains, Axes, Cotton Cards, single and double barrel Guns.

GROCERIES.—Coffee, Tea, Loaf, Clarified, and Brown Sugar, Copperas, Epsom Salts, Alum, Madder, Indigo, Soap, Candles, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Nails, Iron.

Together with a great many other articles too tedious to mention; all of which we are determined to offer at as low prices as they can be obtained in any other market South. We invite our customers and the public generally to call and examine for themselves.

McINNIS & SUTHERLAND.

P. S. The subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage that he has hitherto received, and hopes his old customers will now call and settle up their old accounts either by note or cash.

J. McINNIS.

April 17, 1852. 82*1m

Printing Establishment.

THE Printing Office of the NORTH CAROLINA HERALD is now for sale. There are 2 Ramage Presses, 3 founts of Brevier on Long Primer body, 2 of Bourgeois, 3 of Small Pica, 1 of Long Primer, and a fair assortment of Job Types, in the establishment. In short, every thing that is necessary to print a newspaper or a monthly. Any industrious practical Printer can get constant job work at this village. I will sell the whole establishment for $300, and make payments to suit a safe purchaser.

R. H. BROWN.

Ashborough, N. C., April 12, 1852. 83tpd

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from me in December last, my negro man SOLOMON, who is supposed to be lurking between Mountain Creek and Drowning Creek, about Morrison county line quarter, or Barrett's quarter in Moore county. Said boy is about 30 years old, quite dark, quick spoken, full set of teeth, full 6 feet high, and no mark of the lash as recollected.

I will give Fifty Dollars for the delivery of said negro to me at my house, or Twenty-five Dollars in any jail so that I get him.

MARTIN RUSH.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery Co., } 83tf
April 9, 1852. }

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL give Five Dollars to any one who will deliver to me, at this place, my bound boy known as GABRIEL RANSOM. "Gabe" is about seventeen years old, a very bright mulatto, small, spare made. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail of the adjoining counties.

ALEX'R CARTER.

Elizabethtown, April 9, 1852. 83-3t

NOTICE TO PERSONS WISHING DAGUERREOTYPES.

THOSE who wish a likeness of themselves or members of their Families, had better call at once as I shall leave town on Wednesday, April 28th, 1852. T. O. SMITH.

April 16. 14pd

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,
14th April, 1852.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place in the Fayetteville Hall on the 17th May next, at 12 o'clock, M. A general attendance is requested.

82-8td] W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.

Bank of Cape Fear,
April 14th, 1852.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held in the Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 3d May next.

82-4td] H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned being solicited by the citizens of Lumberton, to give the public correct information in relation to the Small Pox being in said town, do hereby certify that there have been but two cases of the disease among them; that the crisis with them has passed, and there can be no danger from them. Proper precaution has been exercised to prevent its farther spread. Citizens of the country will risk nothing whatever in visiting the town.

M. E. McNEILL, *M. D.*
J. A. BARNES, *M. D.*

Lumberton, April 13, 1852. 82-2t

BUTTER.

6 KEGS superior GOSHEN BUTTER, just received and for sale by
LAWRENCE & TROY.

April 15, 1852. 82-2t

WANTED,

GOOD sized young *MULES.*
J. & T. WADDILL.

April 14, 1852. 82tf

Land Warrants Wanted.

THE highest CASH PRICES paid for any number of Land Warrants, for a Northern concern.

JNO. M. ROSE, Agent.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1852. 82tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 PIECES CANTON MATTING, 4-4 and 6-4, red, checked, and white.

—ALSO—

Loaf, Granulated, N. O. Clarified, New Orleans, and Muscovado Sugars. Sugar House Syrup.

10 crates assorted Crockery.

1000 Porter and Wine Bottles.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

April 13, 1852. 82tf

FOR SALE.

THE good will of that old and well known BAR at Liberty Point House, together with fixtures, furniture, and utensils.

Also, a quantity of WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

A credit of ninety days will be given for approved Notes.

REUBEN JONES.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1852. 82-2w

COTTON YARNS.

WE are always prepared to furnish COTTON YARNS by the bale, at Factory prices.

J. & T. WADDILL.

April 14, 1852. 82tf

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER'S Magazine for April; The Yellowplush Papers, by Thackeray; The Wide, Wide World, by Elizabeth Wetherell; Constitutions of the United States; School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14.

NEW MUSIC,

CONSISTING of Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, &c., &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

NORTON'S Elements of Scientific Agriculture; Dana on Manures; American Muck Book; Youatt on the Pig; Cole's American Fruit Book; Thomas's Fruit Culturist; Family Kitchen Gardener, by Buist; Dana's Muck Manual; Allen's American Farm Book; Richardson on the Bee; Ditto on the Hog; the American Rose Culturist; Allen's Rural Architecture; Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry; Farmer's Treasure, by Falkner; Miner's Am. Bee Keeper's Manual; Youatt and Martin on Cattle; Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener; Wheeler's Rural Homes; Stewart's Stable Economy; Hinds' Farrier; Mason's Farrier, &c., &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

April 14, 1852.

DR. LITTLE'S VERMIFUGE,

Or a Preparation to cure Children of Worms.

It is a melancholy fact, that more children are lost from the affection of worms than from all other diseases to which they are ordinarily subject. Any physician of much experience has seen cases of extreme violence, as fever, inflammation, &c., which were produced from worms, that he did not discover until it was almost too late to rescue the sufferer.

The symptoms of worms are: picking or rubbing of the nose, puffing of the upper lip, more or less fever, with a whitish or mucous coat over the tongue, startling in sleep, sharp pain occasionally in the stomach and bowels, change of countenance, particularly of the eyes, dullness, fetid breath, diarrhœa, emaciation, &c. Some of these effects are readily observed in most cases, although it must not be forgotten that the most skilful and intelligent physicians are often deceived in regard to it. Under these circumstances, what is best to be done by the heads of families and others who are so vitally interested? Certainly, I do not pretend to have learned more upon this subject than everybody else, but I do positively declare the following rules to be far in advance of the usual treatment of this disease.

1

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our usual stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.,

Which being bought late in the season, most of them at a considerable decline in prices, we are now prepared to sell them very low. Please call and examine.

P. & W. McLAURIN.

April 5, 1852. 79tf

MRS. WALTON,

Mantua-Maker and Milliner,

Has just received a new and beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer **BONNETS,** and expects to receive them monthly as long as the season lasts, and will sell them as cheap, if not cheaper, than any in the market. She expects daily a new and beautiful assortment of Dress Trimmings, Black Lace Shawls, Scarfs and Mantillas. Also Dress and Sacque Patterns of the latest style.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and country customers may always be sure of getting the latest styles of articles or fashions.

March 30, 1852 78tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE have one Steam Saw Mill in successful operation in Sneedsville, Hancock County, Tennessee, near the Kentucky State Road, and have prepared to manufacture Lumber. As we pay two dollars per thousand Custom Sawing, we can furnish the best of Lumber. We can furnish Poor, Plaster and Jacking LUMBER, and if any of our Lumber, after Lumber, for architecture of floors, shall be equal to any ever delivered in market.

JONES & BARBEE.

March 30, 1852. 78tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are receiving one of the largest and best assorted stocks of BOOTS and SHOES ever offered to us, embracing a very large and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Boys', Youths', Misses' and Children's Boots, Gaiters, and Ladies' Shoes, selected from our most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Cut, Coat, Pitching, Lining and Pad Skins, Sole Leather, Soal Tacks, Brass, Sparables, Lasts, &c. A superior article of Traveling Trunks, Carpet Bags and Satchels. All of which will be sold very low for CASH or on time to punctual customers.

A large assortment of Servants' Shoes for Men's and Women's wear.

S. P. HAWLEY & SON.

April 5. 79tf

SUGAR—*On Consignment.*

CHRUS. SUGAR, which we want to exchange for Flour, Sweetings, or Cotton Yarns. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.

April 6, 1852. 79-4w

DRY HIDES.

5000 LBS. DRY HIDES for sale.

COOK & TAYLOR.

April 6, 1852. 79-4w

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name of P. & W. McLaurin is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to call on P. McLaurin and settle the same, without delay; and those having claims against the firm are requested to present them immediately.

J. W. MURPHY,
P. McLAURIN.

July 20, 1852 65tf

10,000 SPORTSMEN WANTED.

The Subscriber has now one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of double and Single Barrel GUNS, PISTOLS of the most superior quality,—Colt's Repeating and Allen's Revolving, of every quality.—Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of English and French make. Also, the most complete assortment of Gun Materials that has ever been offered in this section of country.

Also, Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols made to order or repaired.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from one to five hundred yards.

All Guns made to order at short notice.

To all of which the attention of Sportsmen and others is respectfully invited.

M. A. BAKER,
Sign of the Gun.

Hay street, nearly opposite the Marble Yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 6, 1851. 28tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned continues to manufacture Spirits Turpentine BARRELS. Those now on hand gauge 31 to 45 gallons, and are made of the best seasoned white oak. Distillers wanting a good article, will do well to call and examine. Contracts to deliver Barrels for the next twelve months made on favorable terms.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

March 22, 1852. 75tf

WHITE LEAD,
Chrome green,
Paris Green,
Venetian red,
French Yellow,
Litharge,
Red Lead,
Prussian, Vermilion, &c.,

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

TEA!

HYSON, Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong TEA; Chocolate, Mustard, Sweet Oil.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from N. York, a large and general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Among which are:

Coffee, Sugar, Cotton Purging, Bale Rope, Soda, Window Glass, Swedes and English Iron, Sack and Alum salt, Imperial and Black Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, Bar and Fancy Soap.

Together with a great variety of other articles, to which they invite the attention of the public, and which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, or on time to those who pay promptly, as any house in the Southern country.

Produce of all kinds, at the highest market prices, taken in exchange for Goods.

McLEAN & JONES.

Summerville, S. C., Dec. 8, 1851. 47tf

Liberty Point House.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or account must settle on or before the first day of March. Those failing to do so, will certainly find their accounts in the hands of a collecting officer.

REUBEN JONES

Feb'y 16, 1852 66tf

NOTICE.

HAVING, with several others, been burnt out on the morning of the 3d instant, I would earnestly request persons indebted to me, either by note or account, to call and settle, as I am in need of money.

ALEX'R McLAUCHLIN.

July 19, 1852. 5tf

C. T. HAIGH & SON

OFFER FOR SALE:

NEW Orleans, Porto Rico, Refined, Crushed, Loaf and Havana Sugar.
Rio, Laguira, and old Gov't Java Coffee.
Dundee, Gunny, and Burlaps Bagging.
Rope and Twine.
Iron, Nails, Salt, Molasses.
Cheese and Raisins.
Blacksmiths' Tools, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, Scythes.
Trace and Halter Chains.
Band and Hoop Iron.
White Lead in Oil.
Spanish Brown, Red Lead.
Glass, Putty, Buckets, Brooms.
Mackerel, in barrels and half ditto.
Negro Shoes. Tanners' Oil.
Tin Plate. Wire.
Superior Green and Black Teas.
Saleratus, Soap, Snuff.
Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Nutmegs.
Sperm and Adamantine Candles.
Bar Lead, Shot, Powder, &c. &c.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have entered into copartnership, under the name and style of

Lawrence & Troy,

For the purpose of doing a general Mercantile and Barter business. We have taken the Store, No. 10 GREEN STREET, formerly occupied by Messrs. John Huske & Son.

GEO. W. LAWRENCE.
JOHN B. TROY, Jr.

Oct. 22, 1851. 33tf

Encourage the old North State.

AREY, SHEMWELL & Co. have just received a splendid assortment of *Salem Cassimeres*, black and grey, to which they would call the attention of the public. These goods will compete in quality and durability with the best of Northern Cassimeres, and are much cheaper, ranging from 624 cents to $1 25 per yard.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 14, 1851. 30tf

IN STORE.

PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, Corn Shellers, Cultivators, Straw Cutters, and Spinning Wheels.

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding Business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my FALL AND WINTER

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

☞ I will barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.

Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

DAILY EXPECTED,

A GENERAL assortment of COOPERS' TOOLS, of the best manufacturers' make, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

UNION ACADEMY.

THE building of this Institution is now in a state of completion. It is large and commodious. It is pleasantly located in a fine neighborhood, and in a very salubrious part of Robeson county, twelve miles west from Lumberton, about half mile south of the road leading from thence to Waterville.

The next session of this Institution will commence on the 2d Monday of January, 1852, under the care of Mr. Giles Leitch, who is a graduate of the University of North Carolina.

Terms of Tuition, per Session, viz:

Spelling, reading and writing,	$8 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
Latin, Greek, French, and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

Board can be obtained at the Academy, and at convenient distances in the neighborhood, at from five to six dollars per month.

By order of the Trustees.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'y.

Dec. 29, 1851. 53tf

Tea! Tea! Tea!!

I CHEST YOUNG HYSON,
1 ditto Gunpowder,
1 Catty Imperial,

For sale by CHS. BANKS.

Oct. 28, 1851. 44 tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Goods purchased at Floral College are requested to make immediate payment, either to Mr. Hugh McArn in the neighborhood, or to himself in Cheraw.

D. B. McARN.

Cheraw, Dec. 20, 1851. 50 tf

DYSPEPSIA.

VEGETABLE

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient, being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and invaluable for their cleansing, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Dizziness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine WILL GIVE A CURE!

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment, and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET,

containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press, can be had of the Agents free.

☞ **Large Quarts $1; Pints 50 Cents.**

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas.

Principal Office 122 FULTON ST., N. Y. up stairs

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

November 8, 1851. 38-y

FOR SALE.—20,000 lbs. BACON. J. D. WILLIAMS.

Feb'y 9, 1852. 63tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in Lumberton, between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm will please call on G. W. McKay, at Lumberton, who is authorized to settle the concern.

JOHN A. ROWLAND.
GILBERT W. McKAY.

Lumberton, Feb. 25, 1852. 69tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof Store, with his Wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.

He begs to refer to the following gentlemen: R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley and Thos. H. Wright, Esqs.

MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

Sept. 12, 1851. 21-y

BROTHERS LINE.

THE Steamer BROTHERS, and Tow Boats Stevenson, David Lewis, and James Cassiday, are prepared to forward with despatch all goods consigned to the Proprietor.

The Steamer Brothers is of light draught, and well suited to run in *low water*. She possesses *power* and *speed*, and is admirably adapted to *towing*, and can accommodate about 20 passengers.

The Proprietor contemplates running the Boat himself, and will give special attention to way freight and naval stores, to towing, and will also attend to the comfort and convenience of Passengers. From his long experience as Agent in Wilmington of the several Steamboat Companies, he thinks he can give satisfaction.

To Merchants in the interior he would say, that all Goods shipped by him, will be delivered to their Agents in Fayetteville. His Agent in Wilmington is DAVID BANKS, to whom all communications may be addressed, as Agent of the Steamer Brothers.

JOHN BANKS, Proprietor.

Wilmington, Feb. 4, 1852. 63tf

Blake's Fire-Proof Paint.

20 BARRELS Blake's fire proof PAINT, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

LINSEED OIL.

5 BARRELS North Carolina made LINSEED OIL, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 17, 1852. 74tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of HOLLOW-WARE, by E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid Building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The Bedding and Furniture of all kinds is new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The Table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, Lodgers, and Travellers will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants. No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be furnished with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28-tf

Will be Received by the first rise in the River,

5 TONS of SWEDES IRON, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1852. 64y

W. L. SMITH,

Commission Merchant,

(Office in Lazarus' Building,)

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 1852. 60Y

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale, 393 acres of LAND on James Creek, and 640 acres on Cypress Creek, in Cumberland, convenient to the Western Plank Road, heavily timbered, and admirably adapted to the making of Turpentine.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 28, 1851. 44tf

DAILY EXPECTED.

2 TONS of HOOP IRON, suitable for Spirit barrels, by

E. C. HALL, of Rome.

Oct. 18, 1851. 32tf

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

COME in to the Cheap Store, North side of Hay street, one door above the corner, and buy new Dry Goods. Also, Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps—great variety.

ISAAC DODD.

Nov. 4, 1851. 37-tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 62tf

A Farm and Beautiful Residence FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to remove to the South-west, would sell his lands in this county, upon reasonable and accommodating terms.

There are about 2700 or 3000 acres, all lying in one body, and of which 400 or 500 acres are in cultivation. The Plank Road of the Joint Stock Company, from Fayetteville to Raleigh, will run within one mile of the residence. Most of the lands that are in cultivation lie within three miles of the Cape Fear River, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and others.

The above situation is very desirable, from the fact that it is surrounded by the best of neighbors and society.

The subscriber might say much more by way of inducement; but he deems it unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase can call and see for themselves.

The above lands can be divided so as to suit purchasers.

Any further information can be given by application to the subscriber, or by letter addressed to him at Kingsbury, Cumberland Co., N. C.

D. S. WILLIAMS.

Feb. 2, 1852. 62tf

FRUITS AND NUTS!

ORANGES, Figs, Dates, Currants Citron, Almonds, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, &c.

Just received by CHA'S BANKS.

Jan. 28. 60-tf

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber now offers for sale all his Turpentine and Farming LAND, containing about 600 Acres, situated 12 miles East of Fayetteville, on the Gobishorough road, commonly known as Palmyra.

It has a good dwelling house, out-buildings, &c., and a store where a large amount of business is done, and increasing daily. This is a rare chance for turpentine getters, merchants, &c. and will be sold a bargain. Any one wishing to purchase, and wishing further information, can apply on the premises, to

J. W. MURPHY, or
P. TAYLOR, Fayetteville

July 26th, 1851. 8tf

N. KING and A. McMILLAN have entered into copartnership in the Distillery of Turpentine, and have erected a Still on the West side of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 8 miles from Fayetteville.

N. KING.
May 9.—71tf A. McMILLAN.

Wanted.

WE wish to buy 20,000 barrels Turpentine.

KING & McMILLAN.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having formed a Copartnership under the style of JOHN BANKS & BROTHER, for carrying on a COMMISSION and FORWARDING BUSINESS, all goods *consigned* to them, or ordered, or produce sent for sale, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN BANKS.
DAVID BANKS.

Wilmington, Feb. 2, 1852. 63tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE subscriber is receiving the largest assortment in his line ever before purchased at the North, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Oct. 30, 1851. 45tf

The Subscriber still continues to carry on the CABINET BUSINESS in Fayetteville, and in addition to his Establishment on Boy street, near Eccles's Timber, has opened a large WARE ROOM on Hay street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel and one door East of Messrs. Haigh & Sons, where a general assortment of

FURNITURE.

Made by competent and faithful workmen, may be had at prices corresponding with the times. Also, an assortment of Northern made FURNITURE, selected by himself, which will be sold at a very modest advance.

DUNCAN McNEILL.

Nov. 10, 1851. 48tf

HE keeps on hand an assortment of Fay's celebrated METALLIC BURIAL CASES, which have been highly recommended by Wilson P. Mangum, Henry Clay, Lewis Cass, Wm. R. King, and many other illustrious characters, who have examined and witnessed their utility.

REDUCED FARE.

THROUGH Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond. Fare $12. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852 53 tf

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & CO.,

for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them either to sell on commissions or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in trying to give general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. Their store is No. 3 North Water Street, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. SOUTHALL.

REFERENCES.—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Berry & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Jan. 29, 1852. 61-tf

Dr. T. D. HAIGH,

HAS taken an Office on Hay Street, West of the Hotel Buildings.

July 14, 1851. 4 tf

R. M. ORRELL.

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851 62-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1851. 57tf

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

STORAGE.

WE have commodious brick Warehouses in the rear of our Store, in which we store cotton and other produce.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 1, 1851. 37-tf

NOTICE

WE have declined attending to the forwarding business.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 10, 1852. 73tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th August, ISAAC, a bright mulatto. The said boy is about 26 or 27 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; has long dark hair, inclined to curl, but when combed lies in waves; large mouth, and shows his teeth very plainly; he has a small scar over one eye; his manner is easy, stands erect, but when spoken to has a downcast look, but replies with a smile. Said boy may have been decoyed off by some white person, or he may attempt to pass himself as a free person. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him; or Fifty Dollars for his delivery, and proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring him or aiding him in getting away.

WILLIAM BOSTICK, Sen'r.

Pockery's Store, Richmond co., N. C. } 42*tf
November 18, 1851. }

WASHINGTON *Livery Stables,*

Hay St., opposite the Yellow Front Church,

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this Establishment have recently added largely to their already fine stock of Horses and Vehicles. Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them the past year, they humbly beg a continuance of the same.

JOHN J. PHILLIPS.
ROBERT WOOTEN.

Jan'y 31, 1852. 65*tf

THE subscriber takes this method of informing those interested in machinery and improvements that he has taken down his old Foundry and built a new one. He has now a moulding floor of 1000 square feet, and is putting up a new Furnace and Crane, together with other machinery, which will enable him to make Castings of the largest description. He has commenced in business with him, J. FOLINGER of Pennsylvania, a thorough millwright, which enables us to give complete drawings and specifications, together with the actual cost of all machinery usually made in an establishment of this kind.

H. G. HALL.

March 6, 1852. 71tf

☞ The business of the concern will be conducted under the name and style of HALL & BOLINGER.

John H. & J. Martine,

Coppersmiths, Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Workers,

TAKE this opportunity of informing their friends and patrons, that they continue the above business in all its various branches, and are prepared to manufacture, at short notice, Evaporating Stills and Worms of all sizes; Copper Steam Pipes and Smoke Stacks for Steam Engines; Batters Plank and Dye Kettles; Cotton Factory Cans with Extort Hoops and Factory Work. Also, Roofing, and Gutters and Leaders put up in town or country, on as favorable terms as can be had in this State.

We also manufacture and keep on hand a large assortment of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware, Stoves and Stove Pipe, to which we invite the attention of dealers and others.

Having in our employment competent workmen, and one of the partners having served a regular term at the above business, we hope to give satisfaction and to merit a share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, March 14, 1852. 72*3m

The Greatest Bargain ever offered to the Public!

DR. LEWIS L. HOLMES wishing to move West offers for sale his PLANTATION where he now resides. It contains 243 acres, a great part of which is choice bottom and meadow land. There are on the premises a good two-story dwelling, kitchen, and all other necessary out buildings, an excellent barn with stables attached, and a large double crib, lately finished, all of which are in good repair.—The land is well suited to corn, oats, wheat and cotton, and the meadows yield abundant crops of the choicest hay. The plantation is well watered, in proof of which, it is said that when the streams in the neighborhood had failed the past Summer, mine never ceased flowing.

Those wishing to have a location up the country, for health or a Summer residence, would do well to buy this, as it is in a fine healthy and elevated part of the State. The land is situated in Chatham county, N. C., distant 16 miles from Pittsborough and about 40 miles from Fayetteville, either public road to the latter place passing directly by the premises, and is only 11 miles from the head of navigation on Deep River, and will be but a mile or two from the plank road leading to Greensborough.

Possession given to the purchaser immediately, or at any time during the year.

For terms, &c. apply to me by letter or in person, or to Mr. Irving Goldsten, at Hall & Sackett's, in Fayetteville.

Emerson's Tan Yard P. O., }
March 1852. } 71*3m

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

MANY years of trial, instead of impairing the public confidence in this medicine, has won for it an appreciation and notoriety far exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Nothing but its intrinsic virtues and the unrivalled benefit conferred on thousands of sufferers, could originate and maintain the reputation it enjoys. While it is every where recognized by the community, how to relieve and how dispensed, this has gained triends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

While it is not to be said on the public to pretend that any one medicine will infallibly cure all ills, there is abundant proof that the Cherry Pectoral does not only as a general thing, but almost invariably, cure the maladies for which it is employed.

As time passes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become the best reliance of the afflicted, from the log cabin of the American peasant, to the palaces of European Kings. Throughout this entire country, in every State, city, and indeed almost every house in it, it is known. Cherry Pectoral is known as the best remedy extant for diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and in many foreign countries, it is coming to be extensively used by their most intelligent Physicians. In Great Britain, France and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, Cherry Pectoral is considered and in constant use in the Armies, Hospitals, Almshouses, Public Institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending Physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs.—Also in milder cases, and for children it is safe, pleasant and effectual to cure. In fact, some of the most alarming pest maladies we receive have been from patients who have found relief in cases particularly incidental to childhood.

The Cherry Pectoral is manufactured by a practical Chemist, and every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariable accuracy and care. It is sealed and protected by law from counterfeits, consequently can be relied on as genuine without adulteration.

We have endeavored here to furnish the community with a medicine of such intrinsic superiority and worth, as should commend itself to their confidence on remedy at once safe, speedy and effectual, which this has by repeated and countless trials proved itself to be, and to it by great care in preparing it with chemical accuracy, of uniform strength to afford Physicians a sure agent on which they can rely for the best results, and the afflicted with a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can do.

Prepared, and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE; in Clinton, by WARREN JOHNSON & CO.; and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

January 28, 1852. 69-3m

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on Saturday, the 27th of March last, two DOGS. One a yellow dog, large size, with a white ring under his neck, which meets very small on the top of his neck, short nose, and cannot hide his teeth before, named Leaver. The other is a small dog, of a somewhat brindle color, with his right leg white, named Watch. The rogue is a free negro named Jones Kiff, the one that was tried at December Court for stealing bacon. I will give Five Dollars for the delivery of my dogs, and any information will be thankfully received.

The same free negro, Jones Kiff, stole in the settlement, so report says, a gold watch and some money.

JESSE MORGAN.

Chalk Level, Cumberland Co., N. C., } 81-2
April 5, 1851. }

A Valuable Tract of LAND,

ON Browning and Naked Creeks in Richmond county, adjoining Duncan Plue, James Graham and others, containing about 280 acres, and belonging to the heirs of Duncan Patterson, will be sold, under decree in Equity, upon the premises, on the 8th May next.

Terms—Six months' credit, bond and approved security.

GEO. B. WETMORE, C. M. E.

April 5, 1852. 81*2t

Wheeler's Patent Improved Railway Chain Horse Power and Overshot Thresher and Separator.

THE subscriber takes this method of saying to farmers and others of North Carolina, that he has been appointed the General Agent, by the manufacturers, Messrs. Wheeler, Melick & Co. of Albany, N. Y., for the sale of the above Machines, and that he is prepared to fill all orders at Albany prices—adding only the charge of transportation. These Machines were used in Randolph county the past season, and gave universal satisfaction.

The two horse Machines will thresh from 125 to 200 bushels of Wheat per day, and the one-horse Machines from 75 to 125 bushels per day.

All any prices. Two-horse or double Machines, with fixtures complete, $175. One horse ditto ditto, $120.

All Machines sold by me warranted to give satisfaction, or they may be returned.

Persons desirous of having these Machines should send their orders early, to enable him to furnish them in due time.

Address the subscriber, "Troy's Store, N. C."

J. B. TROY.

March 10, 1852. 73*tf

7-8 and 1-4 Sheetings, 7-8 Osnaburgs, and Cotton Yarns.

THE Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company have changed their style of Sheetings, and are now manufacturing a superior article, 2⅝ yds. to the pound.

Also, OSNABURGS, similar to those formerly made at the Franklinsville Mill, Randolph county, and by the same man, Mr. Geo. Makepeace.

COTTON YARNS, 5 a 10, large assortment of best article.

All persons in want of Goods of this description, are solicited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JOHN H. HALL, Prest
B. C. Manf. Co.

March 25, 1852. 77*tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the CARTHAGE HOTEL, formerly occupied by the Rev. R. McNabb, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, Lodgers and Travellers, as comfortably as could be desired. All who may favor me with a call shall be accommodated with the best this country can afford.

My Stables shall be well supplied with Forage and attentive Ostlers.

MALCOM KELLY.

Carthage, March 25, 1852. 77*3m

EXPECTING DAILY,

5 TONS of extra size IRON, from ¾ inch to 3 inch diameter, and [].

Extra size Steel, from ¾ inch [] to 2½, and 2 x 3 inch and 1¼ x 1½.

We are prepared to build ornamental fireproof Doors and Shutters for Stores. Also, Door and Window Sills, Cast iron Pipes for sewers and water works.

HALL & BOLINGER.

March 6, 1852. 71*tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

William Dees and wife Anna Maria, *vs.* Duncan Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, and the next of kin of Archibald Wilkinson, Angus Wilkinson, Allen Wilkinson, and David Terrence, Ex'r of the Last Will and Testament of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Duncan Wilkinson, Daniel Wilkinson, and the next of kin of Archibald Wilkinson, Angus Wilkinson and Allen Wilkinson, heirs and next of kin of Neill Wilkinson, dec'd, do not reside within this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be holden in the town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

STATE OF N CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

John A. Gilchrist *vs.* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert Norman, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Norman to be and appear at the next term of this Worshipful Court, to be holden for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Olin Godwin *versus* Robert Norman.

Original Attachment levied on 104 acres of Land on the East side of Cape Fear River.

IT appearing to the Court, that Robert Norman, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said Robert Normat to be and appear before our said Court, at the next term to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead, or judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the land levied on be condemned to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, Anno Domini 1852.

81*] J. McLAURIN, Clk.

SLATE ROOFS

Fire-proof Slate Roofs

JOHN BROWNE returns his thanks to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity for *many years* patronized him in the Slate Roofing business. He again offers his services, and may desire to obtain good employment, and refers to his past work in this town, and the numerous Slate Roofs in Fayetteville, as evidence that he understands his business. Roofs *Tore and Water proof.*

JOHN BROWNE.

No. 145 Bowery, N. Y.

P. S. Mr. Francis Shemwell, who has been in my employ, but now I have no connection with his contracts, as my only Agent in this place is WILLIAM BELL. Any letters addressed to me from whom any information may be desired, relative to Slate Roofs, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN BROWNE.

No. 145 Bowery, N. Y.

March 20, 1852.

Grand Royal Arch Chapter

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Annual Meeting of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina will be holden in this town, on the 7th day of June next. All companions are required to be present, and to send delegates.

H. P. RUSSELL, G. H. P.

Wilmington, March 23, 1852.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at the present Term of the Superior Court, I will expose to sale, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the

540 Acres of LAND,

Belonging to the heirs of Lemuel Purvis, dec'd, on Drowning and Naked Creeks, on the South side of Lower Little River, and adjoining the lands of Neill Ivey, Norman Purvis and others, containing about 540 acres, more or less, of which, including the mill seat, about 300 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation.

Terms: Six months credit, bond and approved security.

WILLIAM McNEILL.

March 17, 1852.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Young Wilson and others *vs.* Hunt's Estate and others.

Petition for a settlement of an estate.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Lemuel Hunt, late of the County of Sampson and State of North Carolina, died intestate: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that all persons interested in the estate of the said Lemuel Hunt, dec'd, appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, and a settlement of the estate of the said Lemuel Hunt, dec'd, be made, and the petitioners be discharged from their administration.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 3d Monday in February, 1852, and in the 76th year of American Independence.

J. McLAURIN, Clk.

(Pr. adv. $5 50.)

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having obtained Letters of Administration on the estate